密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

at Shanghai China

Saturday October 11th 1919

Is China to Be Permanently Divided?

Modern Telephone Systems to Girdle China

By Hollington K. Tong

Canton's First Chinese Woman Editor

China's Human Hair Market

By Peter S. Jowe

TWENTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. X No. 6

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					Increase	Decrease	Present year	Compared with same period last year			Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year		
								Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec.		Increase	Decrease	Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	$	$	%
Peking-Hankow	149245	508967	275	658487	.....	140804	14066795	767052	.....	5.45	2209726	49324	.....	2.23
Peking-Mukden	189502	273156	32574	495232		297841	11080907		1499349	-13.53	1981297		114912	-5.79
Tientsin-Pukow	142028	154718	4471	301217	51433	.....	8219542	1569013	.....	19.09	1461904	53743	.....	3.68
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Shanghai-Nanking	99463	59410	2982	161855	24327	.....	3197613	556404	.....	17.40	892625	76605	.....	8.58
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	53465	23588	665	77718	14496	.....	1509796	100025	.....	6.63	363420	4713	.....	1.30
Cheng-Tai	25023	22466	6741	54230	.....	35533	1746396	.....	322368	-18.46	376424	.....	19380	-5.15
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Kirin-Changchun	14912	27864	582	43358	.....	45100	42264	90605	.....	8.69	215851	.....	5677	-2.63
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TOTAL	769475	1191758	57046	2018279	.....	412232	46766708	2591682		5.54	8782768	345258		3.93

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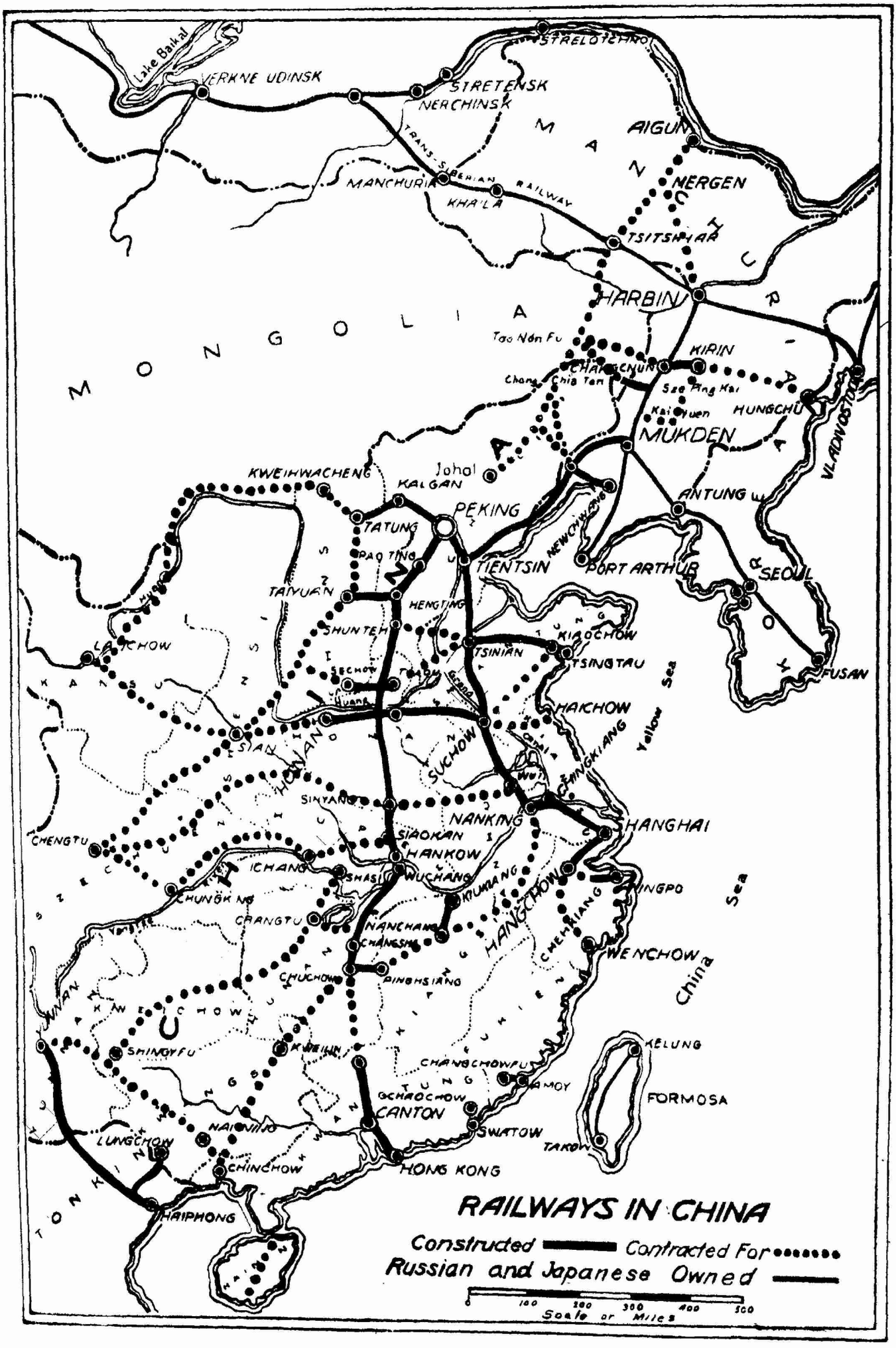
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MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

BEFORE his final departure from the Orient, Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China, offered some advice to Japan that will receive the hearty approval of all Americans and other foreigners in China as well. The advice was in the form of an interview in the *Japan Advertiser* as follows:

"Americans in China are not anti-Japanese, in that they feel that they must oppose whatever Japan may attempt, but in the matter of Shantung they are looking at the question in the full knowledge they have of the situation and an appreciation of the fact that the pledge to restore to China the sovereignty of the province means only the return of the shell, and in this they sympathize with the Chinese, just as do all the other foreigners in China.

"They appreciate, too, the fact that Japan holds a wonderful trump card, if she will only play it, which is the return to China of those things wrung from her by Germany, retaining only her privilege of entering Shantung on equal terms with the rest of the world.

"If Japan could only see it, that would be her reply to all the charges that have been brought against her, a reply that would at once convert sentiment in China from a probable lasting hatred into a feeling of grateful friendship and something that would be appreciated by the Americans in China equally with the Japanese. It would be, as well, something that would disarm every critic of Japan in America and elsewhere throughout the world and pay Japan materially much more than she can possibly gain by pushing the advantage the treaty gives her in Shantung."

FOR several weeks there have been disconcerting rumors to the effect that Mr. J. Russell Kennedy, the general manager of the official Japanese Kokusai News Service and correspondent and representative of Reuters's Limited in Japan, while at the European Peace Conference concluded an arrangement whereby the British Reuter's News Service in China, is to be placed under the supreme control of Mr. Kennedy, and that his personal representative is to be placed in charge of the Shanghai office in place of Mr. M. J. Cox, who has been Reuter's representative here for some time. Mr. Kennedy went to the European Peace Conference with the Japanese delegation. This and his official status as Japan's chief propaganda man, has served to give the foregoing rumor emphasis in China and has caused dismay among thousands of foreigners and Chinese who for years have depended upon Reuters for their news. For this reason, the Review is glad to print the following denial issued by the Kokusai News Agency of a few days ago:

> "The report spread throughout Japan and China to the effect that Mr. J. Russell Kennedy, the general manager of the Kokusai News Agency and the correspondent and representative of Reuter's Limited in Japan has assumed or is to assume the management of Reuter's News Service in China, is wholly false. Mr. Kennedy authorizes the statement that no arrangement of any kind has been or can be entered into which could in any way affect the entire independence of Reuter's Limited in China or the Kokusai News Agency in Japan. Mr. Kennedy said:
>
> "Reuter's in China and Kokusai in Japan are the two leading news agencies in the Far East. They are friendly, they cooperate, but they are completely independent one of the other. Kokusai has no more intention of entering the Chinese field as a news distributing agency than Reuter has of invading this territory. The management in both places must remain absolutely independent. This false and stupid report ought to be denied. It is not only disturbing but it is harmful to both agencies."

IT is understood that the matter of Chinese representation upon the Shanghai Municipal Council has been officially referred to the Diplomatic Body at Peking and that there soon may be interesting developments in connection with this question. It will be remembered that a compromise was arrived at several weeks ago whereby the Chinese business men of Shanghai were promised that steps would immediately be taken toward the organization of an "advisory committee" of Chinese, who are to be consulted by the Shanghai Municipal Council when matters concerning taxation are to be considered. This offer of the Council was made after the Chinese business men of the city had almost unanimously refused to pay their taxes because they were not represented when the increased tax was voted. In connection with this entire matter, the following extract from an interview with Baron Hayashai, former Japanese Minister to China, in a recent issue of the *Japan Advertiser* is of quite definite and pointed interest:

> "The Japanese position in Tsingtao is secure, whether the settlement be exclusive or international. Besides, we should go a step further. We should give better treatment to the Chinese residents in Tsingtao than the Chinese residents get in foreign concessions in Shanghai. In Shanghai, the Chinese residents are treated as if they were foreigners, when Shanghai is under Chinese sovereignty. We should set a new record in Tsingtao by giving more liberty to the Chinese than they enjoy in the southern sea port. In that way, Japan may be able to win the hearts of the Chinese, without jeopardizing her own interests."

CHINESE and Russian official representatives will meet in Harbin at the beginning of next week to settle the dispute over the right of the Chinese to navigate the Amur or Heilungkiáng River, and to conclude an agreement confirming that right and providing detailed arrangements for the carrying out of it. This dispute arose in consequence of the protest of the Russian Minister in Peking against China's dispatch of two cruisers to the Amur River for the protection of the Chinese merchant ships which are often in danger of being attacked or molested by the Bolsheviks. That the protest of the Russian Minister was uncalled for, according to the Chinese press report, is now admitted by the Russian Minister at Peking. Since the question has been raised whether Chinese merchant ships and cruisers have the right to sail on that river, China naturally prefers to have a clear understanding. The appearance of two Chinese cruisers at the entrance of the Amur River last August for the first time was considered unusual. That they have the right to be there if they so desire is provided in several treaties concluded between Russia and China. Article 1 of the treaty of Aigun signed on May 16, 1858, stipulated the rights of the subjects of the two empires to navigate the Amur, the Sungari and the Oussouri, and to carry on trade with the populations of these localities. It also stipulated that the ships of other nationalities were not allowed to navigate these rivers. These rights were confirmed in the treaty of St. Petersburg signed on August 19, 1881.

THE unfortunate offshoot of the Russian-Chinese dispute is Japanese interference. According to telegrams received by the Chinese Government, the Japanese men-of-war anchoring at Miaochi have been trying to prevent the Chinese cruisers from sailing on the Amur River by surrounding them and cutting off their supply of coal and food. If the positions of China and Japan were different this would lead to war. As it is, China is merely protesting against it. In the meantime, the Russians are doing everything within their power to obstruct the passage of the Chinese cruisers. The consuls of all the nationalities at Vladivostok are said to have expressed their disapproval of Japanese interference and pointed out that the Japanese have not acted rightly in taking the side of the Russians in the present dispute and are deliberately creating trouble. At the beginning of the Siberian trouble, Japan found an excuse to send her warships to the Amur River, and has since captured a number of Bolshevik ships. Her attempt to intercept Chinese cruisers and contest their right of navigation in that river is most illegal. Liu Ching-jen, China's representative at Vladivostok, has consequently lodged a protest with the Japanese authorities against the violation of her sovereign rights, and the Peking Government has also taken measures to secure the release of the cruisers. There is a strong feeling among both Chinese and foreigners against Japan for her interference in a matter which does not concern her. *La Politique de Pekin*, in an editorial, says that these Chinese cruisers are being sent to the Amur River to accord protection to Chinese merchants and that even if they were employed to fight the Bolsheviks and clear the country of them, they should be welcomed by both Japan and Russia. The Amur River or the Heilungkiang (black-dragon river), to which Japan appears to have cast a covetous eye, is a large and important river with a plentiful flow of water. Formed by the junction of two streams, the Shilka coming from Siberia and the Aigun coming from Dalai-Nor, the Amur, as a part of the northern boundary of Manchuria, is navigable for 450 miles of its course, for steamers drawing 12 feet of water, and for 1,500 miles, for boats drawing 4 feet. It has a total length of 2,500 miles and flows into the Gulf of Tartary at Nicolaivosk. Its importance in the future development of Siberia is of tremendous future significance.

DOZENS of American young men are now coming out to China to engage in business and professional activities. They have decided to come to China rather than remain at home for two chief reasons. China, a rapidly developing country, offers opportunities for more rapid advancement than business or professions at home, and in addition foreign business and professional service offers an opportunity for service to country that does not exist at home. Every young man and every young woman coming to China becomes indirectly a representative of America in China and is considered such by his or her associates, whether the associates are Chinese, Frenchmen, Britons, Italians, Japanese or so on down through the dozens of other foreign nationals to be found in this country. Young men coming to China to-day will be the managers of American business in China five and ten years from to-day. Under modern conditions the man who applies himself can master the essentials of this field in a comparatively short time. To-day there is a wealth of books and periodicals dealing with the East that offer a practical "short cut" in learning the East. Formerly the man who had not lived in the East for a period of fifteen or twenty years was not considered competent to lift up his voice or to express an opinion. The same principles for success at home apply to success in the Orient. The only difference is that it comes quicker in the Orient to the right kind of man because of the newness and rapid development of the field. Failure also comes quicker to the man who chooses the "primrose path" in the Orient, for he has more opportunities for eliminating himself out here than he has at home. Character and ability count in the Orient, just as at home—except that they count larger out here because of the competition

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of the American individual with individuals of other nationalities. Then there is another element which is well expressed in the following editorial from a recent issue of *Printer's Ink*, the well-known American trade journal:

"IN seeking foreign trade it is well for the American business man to remember that the thing for him to do is to be himself, and not to ape others. Before America played her part in the Great War there might have been excellent reason why she must needs establish her credentials before she could expect to be hospitably received among foreign buyers. To-day there is no good reason why America should not conduct her foreign trade with the same confidence and directness that she has used in selling goods in her own country. For generations the true Briton sallying forth to foreign lands, has faithfully packed his institutions into his portmanteau, and on his arrival has spread them out—for his own comfort most certainly, but no less with beneficial reaction upon his trade. Never forgetful that he is an Englishman, he has taken his afternoon tea with unfailing punctiliousness, and whether in Bangkok, Borneo, or the Celebes, he has arrayed himself each evening in a dinner jacket—just to bind himself, as he expresses it, by every possible tie to the civilization he left behind him. And some way or other this loyalty to England and her institutions has come to be a natural part of his canvass. Must America trail? Must American salesmen, in order to win success in foreign fields, do *everything* in accordance with precedents handed down by others? As a matter of fact—and this on the testimony of an American who has spent practically twenty years in the study of foreign trade in all parts of the world—it is a constant source of wonder to foreigners that Americans so often feel that they must assume a role not their own, a role that fits them most uncomfortably, in order to transact business successfully in foreign markets. Many a country, accustomed to a more leisurely way of doing things, thinks of America as the embodiment of enterprise, directness and aggressive business methods—and admires her for the very traits in which she herself is quite unpracticed. What a pity to be less than oneself for fear of breaking the rules of etiquette! Goodness knows our more experienced neighbors can teach us much with regard to technical practices, but the fact of the matter is that in overseas business the finest type of four-square American, trying to be no one but himself and putting his own American personality fearlessly into every transaction, can do more to build for America an enviable reputation in foreign markets than any number of semi-foreigners whose chief assets are a gift of tongues, court manners—and such excellent skill in adapting themselves to foreign customs that they either forget or feel ashamed of their own!"

Is China to Be Divided?

GENERAL Wang I-tang, representing the Chinese Northern or Militarist faction, is in Shanghai for the purpose of making peace with the South. There have been strenuous objections to General Wang's presence in Shanghai on a peace mission, but he is still here. That at least excites admiration for his determination. He has telegraphed to Peking asking that all manuscripts covering China's secret agreements with Japan be sent to Shanghai in order that they may be discussed with the Southern delegates and made public. He has also sent for definite information regarding

all Japanese loans that have been contracted by the Chinese Government and by the various provincial authorities in order that they may be made public.

General Wang I-tang, Chief of the Chinese Northern Peace Delegation, has established his headquarters at the home of Mr. S. A. Hardoon on Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

General Wang is in favor of the new banking consortium if organized along the lines that America has proposed—provided that China is given representation upon the executive governing body of the consortium. He is opposed to the granting of Japan's demands that Manchuria and Mongolia be reserved from the activities of the consortium and he stated to a representative of this journal that China would stand with America, Great Britain and France on this question. He stated that China's three great needs are: A constitution with a proper method of electing members to Parliament; modern transportation; and currency reform. He favors general education in China and believes that the Boxer Indemnity money should be used for that purpose—but he believes that a little education is a dangerous thing in China as elsewhere—and he fears that the student movement if not kept within bounds is likely to make matters worse in China. He scouts the idea that China ever will come under the control of Japan similar to the case of Egypt with respect to Great Britain—and he states that China no longer will borrow money from Japan exclusively. He favors the disbandment of the Chinese soldiers—says that the Northern troops are being disbanded—and favors the use of the discharged soldiers in constructive work such as railroad construction, wagon roads, reclamation work. He believes that China should work along every possible line to develop her industries in order that the country may become self supporting and not dependent or subservient to any country for the necessities.

So there we have his platform direct from his own lips. General Wang is about fifty years of age and has traveled in America, and Europe. He studied military science in Japan and also on the continent in Europe. He was a member of the old Chinese parliament and is now a member of the Peking house of representatives. In 1916 and 1917 he was in Europe observing the war situation from both the French and German sides of the line. He organized two universities in North China and he also organized the An Fu Club, that group of powerful Northern officials that elected Hsu Shih-chang President of China. When he was Military Governor of Kirin he made the statement, "Nothing is difficult if one bends one's energy to it. The word, 'difficult' is not found in my vocabulary."

When General Wang was interrogated regarding peace prospects in China, he said there is hope. He was sorry to learn of Mr. Tang Shao-yi's resignation and in the same breath said, "Mr. Tang's trouble is that he hasn't any soldiers." Mr. Tang's resignation

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indicates internal troubles in the South and this naturally makes peace more difficult and negotiations slower. It is believed, however, that Mr. Tang will win out and again regain his undisputed position of speaker for the South. At the previous peace conference here several months ago, the North was in this position, Mr. Chu Chi-chien had no power. Everything had to be referred to Peking and the Chief's hands were tied. Now the South is in that position.

At the opening of the American-British-Chinese Club last week one of the foreign speakers said that he hoped that the month and year of the opening of the Club would also see the reconciliation of North and South in China. General Wang who was present at the opening expressed the same opinion. The Southern leaders desire the same thing. In the way stand personal ambitions and animosities, selfishness and lack of patriotism for country. In spite of the lessons of the war China is still depending upon other nations for help—nations that have sufficient to do to keep their own countries from going on the rocks of bolshevism and anarchy. China while crying against the military aggressions of Japan, is herself weighted down with the worst kind of militarism—a militarism that has been subsidized by Japanese loans and the money has been wasted. The Chinese are a peaceful people, but accounts of internal warfare in many parts of western China read as though they referred to Belgium.

Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Chief of the Chinese Southern Delegation whose resignation, according to latest reports has been refused by the Canton authorities.

If China's politicians had time and no interference they could probably settle the country's internal trouble, or failing the matter might be finally fought out and settled on the field of battle. But there isn't time. China can't afford the time and the impatient world will not permit it. In spite of protestations of justice and the rights of humanity the European Peace Conference turned out to be the same kind of a European Peace as of old—sugar-coated with a few platitudes. The world has had a vision of better things in the League of Nations, but unless the industrial revolution forces it, there will be no League of Nations in spite of the vision. China can't lean on anybody else for help unless she desires to become a Japanese protectorate. The vision of Korea and Shantung are a disillusionment in that direction. We may safely say that the future peace of the world rests in China's hands. China's salvation depends upon China herself. Secretary Lansing in his testimony before the Senate stated that there is evidence of a secret confidential understanding between certain powers respecting the territorial division of Asia. This rumor alone should be sufficient to cause China's leaders to pause and take stock of their country's future.

No greater disaster can befall China than the division of the land into two units. Recent reports from Canton tell of preparations for a complete severance of north and south. They state that after the arrival of General Lu Yung-ting, Inspecting Commissioner of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, at Lungchow, where a conference of Kwangsi leaders is being held, Directors Tsen Chun-hsuan and Wu Ting-fang of the opposition government have formulated a scheme

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for the reorganization of the Canton military government and for the establishment of a southern republic. They have, according to the news given out in Peking, sent agents to all the south-western provinces to agitate in favor of such a new republic and to get the people to send petitions to the southern Parliament demanding this organization. After "the will of the people" is created, the Parliament will pass a bill ordering the establishment of a republic. Following this, so says the reports, General Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan and Conqueror of Szechwan, and other military leaders will send in a joint telegram approving the action. Then a republic will be formed, a President elected and a Cabinet organized. Finally the recognition of the new government by the foreign Powers will be sought. Such is the plan under consideration by the South, and there can be no more calamitous plan than this, if what has been reported proves to be authentic.

General Lu Yung-ting is believed to have been aiding the movement. He has aspired for the Vice-Presidency for some time, and has been repeatedly promised this honor by the North. As the majority of the southern leaders have refused to recognize General Wang I-tang as Northern Chief Delegate, and the peace conference at Shanghai will not be resumed for some time yet, the prospect of his being elected Vice-President of China becomes remote. In view of this, it is not surprising to learn that he should be working for the organization of a southern republic and for his own election to its presidency. Other leaders in the South are understood to be no less ambitious. In the North, officials and officers occupying important positions are not wanting who are hoping for a permanent separation of north and south. Their object is to let the South rest contented after the organization of a formal government, so that the North may have time to set its own house in order, train troops, reform finances, and reorganize the civil administration. Upon the completion of all these reforms, the North will launch a new campaign for the conquest of the South. These ambitious northern officials hold the opinion that the union of China can be secured only by force of arms. As the North is unable for the present to conquer by military means, they believe that the best policy for it to adopt is to permit the South to continue for the present in its plan for a separate government.

Intelligent observers feel that separation of North and South China will lead to the annihilation of both by some foreign power or powers. They hope that this will never occur. Other consequences from the division of the country will be the creation of bad impressions abroad and the possibility of the Powers refusal to permit China's participation in the League of Nations.

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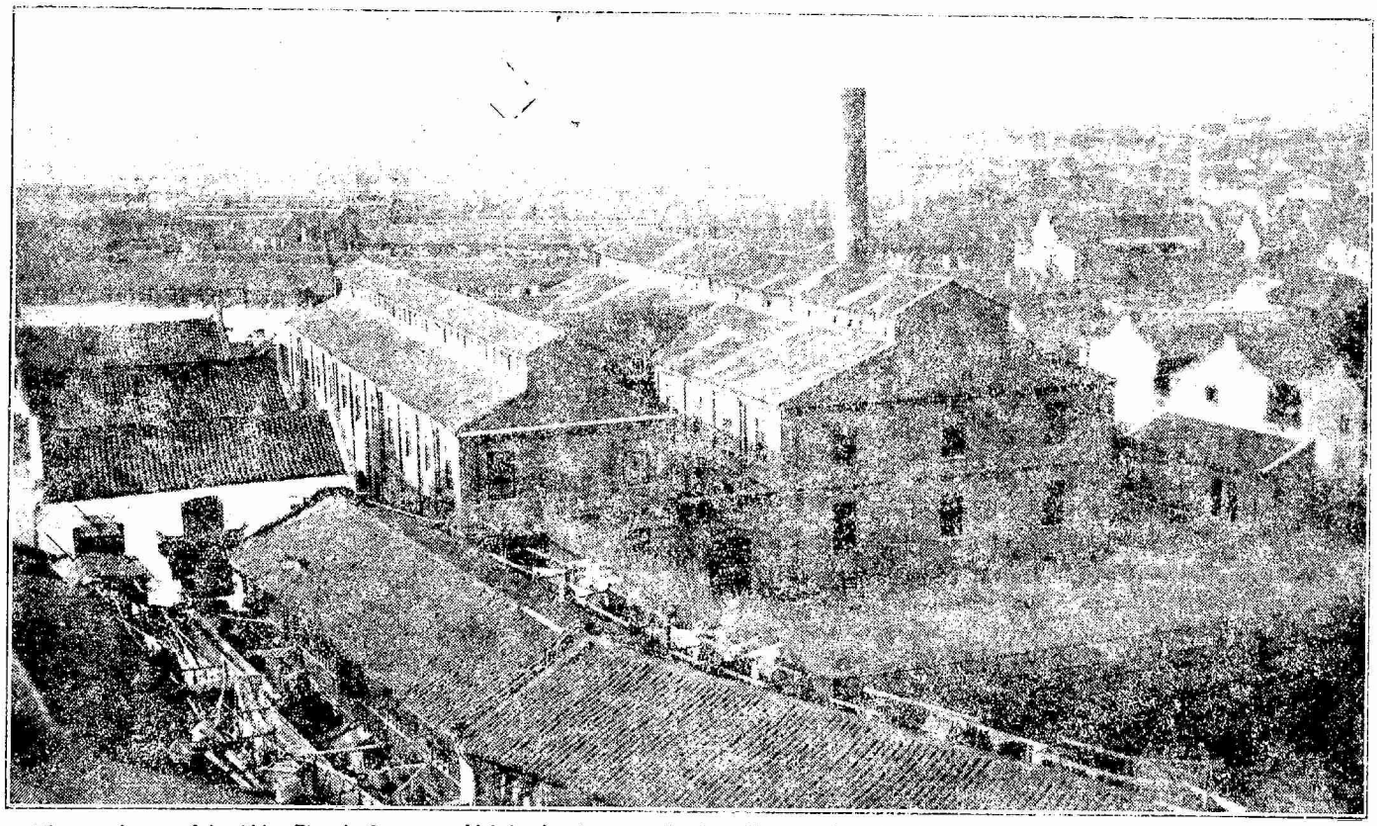
Internally, a worse situation may follow upon the completion of the separation of north and south, whereas at present there is really no distinction between these two sections of the country so far as the people are concerned. Cantonese go to Peking as freely now as ever and the presence of Pekingnese at Canton is never questioned by the military government. The people do not classify themselves as northerners and southerners in a political sense. Only a few scheming, unpatriotic politicians are exploiting the catchword of "north and south," and in its name are making trouble here and there with the hope of creating for themselves opportunities for personal profit and plunder.

Modern Telephone Systems to Girdle China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE territory surrounding the foreign settlements at Shanghai will soon have an improved C. B. or Central Battery telephone system, for the operation of which a staff of Chinese girls, graduates of primary and high schools, will be employed. A contract has recently been placed by the Chinese Government with the China Electric Company, Limited, for the installation of one large switchboard in the Chinese city having a capacity of 10,000 lines, a branch switchboard in Chapei for a capacity of 4,000 lines, and a smaller branch for Pootung across the Whangpoo River. Upon the completion of the installation, the Chinese Telephone Administration in charge of Mr. H. T. Yeh, which at present has only 300 subscribers, will become a government office of great importance and will attract much attention. The territory reached by its service will receive a new impetus for commercial and industrial development.

Further orders have been placed with the China Electric company for the installation of a C. B. switchboard in Soochow, where a capacity of 8,000 lines will be provided. There will also be installed in Nanking a 10,000 line main office



The new factory of the China Electric Company which has just been completed on Chang-on Road in Chapei district, Shanghai The buildings have 30,000 feet of floor space in which modern American machinery is now being installed.

with a branch office providing a capacity of 4,000 lines. In addition, a cable will connect Nanking and Pukow where a small common battery switchboard will be placed. All of these cities will be provided with the newest type of toll boards. Toll lines will be constructed during the next year to complete the project.

Towards the end of 1920 a modern telephone service for Shanghai and the Yangtse Valley, connecting as it will Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking and Pukow will be in operation. It will be of great service to the merchants of all the towns through which its wires are to pass. That service will be reflected in the increased inter-city trade relations and in great prosperity for the people concerned.

The Ministry of Communications, in order to take care of the large increase in demand for telephones in Peking, Tientsin and Hankow, has also placed contracts for the establishment of new offices in these three cities and for the increase of switchboards. At present there are 2,000 subscribers using the government telephone service at Hankow. Tientsin has over 5,000 subscribers, while Peking has 10,000 subscribers. The toll lines between Peking and Tientsin are badly overloaded, but this is also being adjusted by the construction of more toll lines. The telephone users in North and Central China are now assured of a good C. B. service.

The plan of the Ministry of Communications is to bring the furthermost cities of the country together and shorten their distances by the increase of toll lines. In this connection, the writer understands that schemes are under consideration for connecting Nanking with Hankow, and Shanghai with Peking by long distance telephones. If the spirit of progress shown by the Telephone Administration in Peking continues, such schemes will be carried out in the not remote future.

The system for all these cities will be of the latest Western Electric type. In each exchange there is only one set of batteries. This storage battery is located in the central office and supplies current for the operation of the lamp signals on the switchboard, as well as for all of the subscribers' telephones connected to it. It is a great improvement over the old magneto system which requires each telephone to be supplied with small dry batteries having an average life of one year, which need frequent changes and often give far too little current for good transmission.

The outside plant for all the new government telephone services, the writer is informed by the ministerial authorities, will use lead covered cables, partly under ground and partly placed on poles. First class insulation will be supplied throughout, and the design and construction of the entire system will be similar to those in the large cities of the United States, where the telephone has reached the highest development in the world. There will thus be no trouble in getting into communication with the party desired. Simply remove the receiver from the hook of the instrument, and the party indicated is immediately connected. The call is registered by the lamp signals on the switchboard, and there is no need to ring or wait impatiently to attract the attention of the operator.

The question whether the telephone pays, interests quite a few public men. Experts declare that telephones will pay for their installation out of the revenue during a period of ten years if they are properly engineered and constructed. The telephone office in Tientsin is said to be receiving a net revenue of $200,000 a year, and the office in Peking is making about $300,000 annually. The office in the Chinese city of Shanghai is able to maintain itself financially. The office in Hankow is of course likewise making money. Among the private telephone offices, the one at Wusih, having girls as operators is most successful from the business standpoint of view. The conclusion of telephone experts is that every telephone service built up by the Government means a source of new revenue.

The Chinese like to telephone. This is shown by the fact that the calling rate in Peking and Tientsin is higher than the calling rate in

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corresponding cities of the Unted States or Europe. The reason is that the telephone offers a direct means of communication. Any dialect can be used in talking to one's friend at a distance. The long distance telephone is even more appreciated by those who have urgent business to transact with those who are more than two hundred miles away—that is the approximate distance between Shanghai and Nanking—and are able to complete it in a few minutes. At present it takes them at least five hours to transmit a message from Shanghai to Nanking by telegraph, and much longer to go by train.

In China telegrams, which have to be put in code and to be decoded, are more costly in comparison with the telephone. A conversation between Peking and Tientsin can be held by means of the telephone for five minutes and costs only less than one dollar. During this period, brief though it may be, much business can be transacted. That is why the toll lines between these cities are popular. If toll lines were established between Canton and Peking, they cannot be less busy because of convenience, and cheapness.

Long distance telephones will in no wise make the conversation less distinct, the writer is assured by experts. It is said that a telephone conversation between New York and San Francisco is just as clear as a conversation held between two subscribers within the city of New York. If so, there is no reason why China should not have telephone lines and wireless toll lines connecting all the cities, wire toll lines being good for 4,000 miles, and the Western Electric wireless system in 1915 being able to talk from New York to Paris.

There is however need for the adoption by China of a uniform standard of transmission. If the systems under the control of the Government are unified and standardized, it means the reduction of cost for their maintenance and the minimizing of inconvenience to the public. That the Ministry appreciates the need of the proper development of this form of public utility and has taken this question into serious consideration is shown by the organization in co-operation with the Western Electric Company and its associated companies, of the China Electric Company.

The writer called at the head office of the Company in Peking last week, and saw Mr. Clark H. Minor, its general manager. When asked about the origin of the company, Mr. Minor said:

"It was organized about two years ago, as a result of agreement between Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, at that time Vice Minister of Communications, and the Western Electric interests. It is a joint corporation with one million dollars of capital. While the company is organized

principally to supply telephone and telegraph apparatus to the Ministry of Communications, it handles a complete line of electrical machinery of all kinds, and this department is fast becoming of increasing importance. Electric articles find a good market in China."

"The factory of the Company," said Mr. Minor, "has been established (see the photograph) on Chang-on Road in Chapei district in Shanghai where it has some thirty thousand square feet of manufacturing space. The main buildings are located very close to the Soochow Creek, which affords the best means of transportation. The machinery for the factory has arrived, and operations have already commenced. At present about one hundred men are being employed, and this number will be rapidly increased. The orders on hand are sufficient for full operation for two years."

"The personnel of the China Electric Company," continued Mr. Minor, "is composed of Americans and Chinese. Wherever the Chinese can do the work the Chinese are inevitably employed. If any co-operative industrial enterprise is to be successful in this country, it must be supported by a strong and efficient Chinese force. Along this principle, I am gradually developing a staff of specially trained Chinese to handle the telephone industry in China."

"The Western Electric Company has established a special school in its main works at Hawthorne where Chinese graduates of American universities are given a two years course of training to fit them for the work. Already five graduates have arrived in China, and several more are expected before the end of this year. Every six months a number of graduates of Chinese schools are sent to America for this needed training in order to equip themselves with the necessary technical skill. We also train men to become accountants, storekeepers, and even have Chinese under training for stenographic work."

It goes without saying that this educational work along commercial lines is essential to the development of China. Upon their return after learning the modern methods of manufacture and business management, the Chinese young men will take part in the growing business of supplying telephones to four hundred million fellow countrymen and making electrical apparatus in their own country. The China Electric Company is rightly regarded by many high Chinese officials as much an educational institution as a strictly commercial enterprise. It is developing China in both capacities. The Company having the commercial and educational development of China as its policy cannot but succeed in the opinion of the Chinese public. Its general manager has framed a right kind of policy. In this he is a true friend of China.

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Before coming to China, Mr. Minor was Managing Director of the Bell Telephone Manufacturing Company of Antwerp, Belgium and President of Le Materiel Telephonique in Paris. After having had extensive experience in the organization and management of electric enterprises in Europe, he returned to America where he was appointed Contract Sales Manager of the Western Electric Company. He came to China about two years ago, and is chiefly responsible for the development of the China Electric Company. Mr. Minor is a quiet man but a hard worker.

The Vice Minister of Communications is the chairman of the Company, with Mr. T. Y. Tsiang, Director of the Telegraph Administration and is director and active worker for the company. Mr. K. T. Long is assistant manager. An engineer named Mr. W. P. Strickland, who has been for many years connected with the Western Electric Company in London, has recently arrived in Shanghai to take charge of the manufacture of electrical apparatus.

Peking, October 4, 1919.

Outline for the Study of Current History Finance, Commerce and Geography

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: The World's Navies.

References: Pp. 175-176,185,199.

Questions: 1. What change has taken place since 1917 in the ranking of the great navies? 2. On what do we reckon the strength of a navy? 3. Name the position of the great powers as regards naval strength. 4. Is a navy necessary to a country's greatness? Give reasons. 5. What reason does Mr. Wu give as to the need of China for a navy? 6. Hold a class debate on these arguments of Mr. Wu.

Topic 2: The Consortium, and its significance.

References: Pp. 183-187,178,208.

Questions: I. What is the financial condition of the Peking government according to the *Shih Pao*? 2. What reasons are offered as to why the Military government in Peking prefers Japanese loans? 3. Exactly what is the purpose of the Consortium? (See p. 178). 4. Compare the combined area of Manchuria and Mongolia with that of the eighteen provinces. 5. If Manchuria and Mongolia are excluded from the scope of the Consortium what will be the result? 6. What geographical and historical arguments are advanced by Japan in explanation of her position? 7. What are Mr. Inouye's and Baron Uchida's ideas on this subject?

Topic 3: The Siberian question.

References: Pp. 180,182,185.

Questions: 1. What seems to be the present attitude of Japan to the Koltchak government? 2. Does it differ greatly from that of the other Powers? 3. How may the Siberian question be connected with the Manchurian and Mongolian question?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Anti-opium Crusade.

References: Pp. 176-177,191.

Questions: 1. Why is so much attention to publicity given by the Anti-opium workers? 2. Name some of the methods used to evade the law in the introduction of opium into China. 3. How can Great Britain and America aid China in dealing with this problem? 4. Why is the Post Office referred to as "the ever open back door"? 5. What radical method is being used by the Chinese to rid the country of opium? (Note: On page 3 of the *China Press* for Oct. 3 there is a brief article on the subject of opium growing in China at the present time).

Topic 2: Miltiarism in China.

References: Pp. 177,178,183,193,-208.

Questions: 1. What proportion of the entire national income of China is consumed by the army? 2. How many men are there in the Chinese army at present? 3. Compare the constructive and the destructive work done by these men during the last seven years. 4. Is China a Republic at the present time? 5. Should the acts of the militarists affect the attitude of the world powers toward China? Why? 6. What is the relation of the militarists to the financial condition now? (See question number 2. Topic 2 above). 7. How is militarism affecting education in China? 8. Compare the effects of Militarism and of Education on the life of a republic.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. The Value of Trade Marks.

References: Pp. 210-211,205,215

Questions: 1. What is a trade mark? 2. Why is a well-known trade mark valuable? 3. Is a trade mark more valuable in a country where most of the people cannot read than in a country where they can read? Why? 4. If a trade mark is imitated is any harm done to the owner of the original mark? 6. Explain just how harm is done to the public. 7. Do you think that the government of a country should register and protect the trade marks of native producers? Of foreign producers who sell goods within the country? 8. Explain the meaning of the sentence "Competition is the life of trade." 9. Is the imitation of trade marks a form of competition? 10. Do you believe it to be good for trade? 11. On p.211 it says "the imitation proved to be not only an *infringement* but an absolute *fraud*." What is the difference between the two words? 12. What is the meaning of the phrase "granting an injunction"? 12. Write a short paper on the value of trade marks, pointing out what characteristics a good trade mark for China should have and giving examples of good and bad trade marks on goods that you have seen.

Topic 2. Cotton.

References; Pp. 192,193,195,212,-214.

Questions: 1. On p. 193 we are told of a "government cotton farm" and on p. 214 of "cotton experiment stations." Are these to improve the cultivation or the manufacture of cotton cloth? 2. If the farmers who raise cotton were asked, would they want a duty on imported raw cotton? 3. Are the Shanghai cotton mill owners in favor of or against a duty on imported raw cotton? (See p. 214) 4. If the farmers want a certain law and the mill owners do not want it, how is the question going to be settled? 5. How ought such a question be settled? 6. If you were voting on the matter, would you vote in favor of or against a duty on the import of raw cotton?

News from North China

A large amount of circulars sent to Tientsin by the Shanghai Students' Association were seized three days ago and confiscated.

Hsu Shih-chang, President of the Republic of China, has sent a cablegram of congratulations to the newly elected President of Peru.

The Autumn sacrifices to Kwan Kung and Yo Fei, the Gods of War, will be offered at the Kwan Yo Temple in Peking on the 13th instant. All the military men will be present at the sacrifices.

Wednesday was the birthday of Confucius and the government officials attended the celebration of it in the Peking Confucian Temple. Elaborate ceremonies were performed in the midst of classic music.

The Shuntien Shih Pao, a Japanese paper, says that the Japanese are prepared to advance $424,000,000 to China on behalf of the old consortium, and that the matter only requires the sanction of Great Britain and France.

Mr. Obata, Japanese Minister, for the first time since his assumption of office, visited Tientsin at the end of last week. During his visit in Tientsin, he was well entertained by Japanese residents and Chinese officials.

There is a report in circulation in Peking that the military governors of North China will meet in the Capital in the near future to consider the political situation. This meeting will be called the Tuchuns' Conference.

Norman Hinsdale Pitman, Professor of Education and of English at the Higher Normal School in Peking, has just received the Third Class Chia Ho decoration. Professor Pitman has been in educational work in China since 1908.

The wedding of Miss Jean Batchan and A. P. Cullen of the Tientsin Anglo-Chinese College, which was to have taken place last Saturday, has been unavoidably postponed to next week. The exact date has not yet been fixed.

Following close upon the resignation of Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau from the position of editor of the *Peking Leader*, the assistant editor, Fei Chia-lu, has also resigned. The paper is now in charge of an American returned student named Mr. Wang.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eichheim of Boston, Mass., are staying at the *Hotel de Pekin*. Mr. Eichheim for a number of years has been the first violin of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and he is now planning to go to India to make a study of Indian music.

The goodwill of Hartung, the photographer in the Legation Street, has been acquired by M. P. Ao, who has re-opened the business at 49 Hatamen Street, under the name of the Peking Kodak Service. The old efficient staff is being engaged by the new proprietor.

Owing to the depreciation of Peking notes there has been a rush for the 7th Year domestic loan bonds during the last two weeks. For $200 notes (less than $100 long silver) one can buy $100 short term and $100 long term bonds. The interest on these is $12 silver per year.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has decided to ask Fen Shih-ying, Consul-general at Seoul, to return

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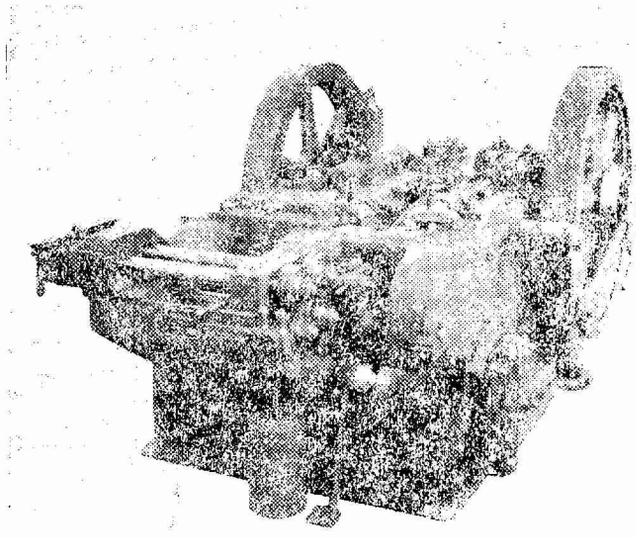

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to his post as he has recovered from his recent illness, and to appoint Wang Hung-nien, Acting Consul-General at Seoul, to be first secretary of the Chinese Legation at Tokyo.

W. Graffman, a violinist of note, and director of the Government Music School at Omsk, gave a concert at the Tientsin Astor House on Wednesday, October 1. He passed through the city on a tour of China, Japan and America. He is accompanied by Miss Dina Graffman.

Over half a ton of opium and other drugs was burnt in Tientsin on Thursday October 2, in the presence of General Yang I-te, Mr. Maze, Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Walsham, Deputy Commissioner of Native Customs, Mr. Robinson of the Anti-Narcotic Society, and many others.

A special commission to study the Tibetan question has been formed under the presidency of Chen Lu, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, in Peking. One of the questions which the Commission will answer is whether to conclude an agreement with Great Britain now or postpone negotiations.

L. O. McGowan of the China American Trading Company, returned to Tientsin Thursday morning, October 2, from America. Mr. and Mrs. McGowan were accompanied by his cousin, Miss T. Holt. They were married in August in New York. Mrs. McGowan is a talented vocalist.

Hsiung Hsi-ling, Director-General of the Flood Relief and Conservancy, who has been traveling in the South for the sake of his health, is expected to arrive in Tientsin and Peking October 5. Mr. Hsiung went to Shanghai a fortnight ago to see his two daughters off for America to study.

Marquis Tokugawa, formerly of the Shogunate, and at present chairman of the Upper House of the Japanese Parliament, is expected in Tientsin on a visit within a few days. Marquis Tokugawa planned a visit to old friends in Tientsin in May, when a death in his family prevented his coming.

Captain Pat O'Brien, who has been spending the past two months in Peking as the guest of A. M. Gupthill, left on September 30 for Japan on his way back to America. Captain O'Brien served in the British and French armies during the war and is the author of "Outwitting the Hun," a story of his escape from the prison camps of Germany.

Admiral Liu Kwan-hsung, Minister of the Navy, has officially applied to the Cabinet for the eleven steamers confiscated from Germany and Austria, which he said should be placed under his control upon the termination of their lease with the Ta Tai Company. He proposes to run a semi-official company and use the profit to meet the deficit of the Ministry.

A social service club starting with a membership of twenty Chinese and foreign ladies was organized on October 1 at the home of Mrs. R. S. Hall, Recreation Road, Tientsin. Mrs. C. H. Pien was elected President of the Club with Dr. I. Miller as Vice-president, Mrs. Y. S. Wang as recording secretary, Mrs. Pond M. Jee as corresponding secretary and Mrs. P. Ling as treasurer.

Announcement

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Major S. T. Dockray, who arrived in Peking a few weeks ago to take charge of the affairs of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company during the absence of A. H. Ginman in America, left on October 1st for a short trip to Shanghai, where he will get together the wireless telegraph and telephone company which his company has sold to the Chinese Goverment.

A new Japanese English paper called *The China Advertiser* made its appearance last Saturday. The proprietor of the *Advertiser* is Fusajiro Yoshida, and its editor is Mr. Matzumura. The paper in its first issue frankly admits that it is owned and edited by Japanese, "but we must state that it is not the forerunner of the rumored Japanese journalist propaganda."

Willing Spencer, first secertary of the American Legation, has been elected Division Chairman for China of the Harvard Endowment Fund Campaign for $11,000,000 with which to raise the salaries of the members of the Harvard faculty. R. A. Burr has been appointed Publicity Manager of the campaign and local chairmen will be shortly appointed in all the larger Chinese centers.

Joseph Ripley, chief engineer of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, will give a dinner on Monday evening at the Tientsin Astor House in honor of John R. Freeman, dean of the American engineers, who are now visiting in the North in connection with the canal project. Several prominent Chinese and foreigners have been invited to attend the dinner and to meet Mr. Freeman.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Page Whitham of Peking, departed for America by way of Shanghai last week. Mr. Whitham, a prominent consulting engineer in New York, came to China two years ago to make a study of the means of communications in this country for the American Government. He has traveled a good deal and spent part of his time in Peking where he has made a host of friends.

F. W. Allenby, who has been acting for Mr Donaldson as Peking agent of the Vickers, died in the Central Hospital in Peking on Wednesday. Mr. Allenby was taken to the hospital about two weeks ago suffering from typhoid. The funeral took place at 4 p. m. on October 2. Mr. Allenby, who has made many friends during his short stay in Peking, was shortly returning to England to join his family.

The wedding of Miss Julia St. Clair and H. J. Krenx was solemnized at noon at the home of Colonel and Mrs. Drysdale, October 1, Peking, the French Priest officiating at the ceremony. The bride whose home is in Kansas City, Mo., came to Peking in January to accept the position of accountant in the office of Colonel Drysdale, the American Military Attache, and the groom is a clerk in the American Legation.

Due to the hearty support which the Music Students' Club received last season and the demand for increased facilities for study in additional lines of art, a reorganization was effected at the general annual meeting held on September 20th in Peking. According to the new constitution the organization is to be known as the Peking Institute of Fine Arts. Instruction will be offered in piano, voice, violin, interpretive dancing, painting, design and dramatic expression.

News has been received in North China of the award of the O. B. E. to Capt. E. J. Stucky and Capt. G. G. Wilson, both members of the London Missionary Society, Peking, for their services with the Chinese Labor Corps in France. Capt. Wilson went to England with the first contingent of Chinese laborers in January of 1917. Dr. Stuckey, formerly of the Union Medical College, Peking, volunteered in the spring of 1917 and received a commission in the Royal Army Medical Corps.

Peking police arrested 35 student representatives and delegates representing various bodies in Nanking, Tsinan and Tientsin in front of the President's Palace on the evening of October 1. These delegates tried to interview the President about the Shangtung question. They desired to urge that the German treaty should not be signed until an assurance is obtained regarding the restoration of Chinese rights in Shantung; that no direct negotiations should be carried on with Japan on the subject; that the Twenty-one demands, the military pact and the Kou-Hsu-Shun-Tsi railway agreement should be abrogated; that the people should enjoy freedom of speech of the press and of public meetings; that the An Fu Club should be dissolved, and that General Ma Liang, who recently killed three innocent men, should be punished.

Peking, October 4, 1919.

News from Central China

Fair quantities of sesamum seeds and gall nuts are reported to have been made in Hankow, but otherwise business is at a standstill owing to the great advances in exchange and the absence of demand. Taels prices are still further.

A vernacular paper states that the Anfu Club is at present subsidizing several dailies in Hankow, and is planning to start a news agency in Hankow. This action is looked upon by the general public as having a great political significance.

The Hupeh industrial bureau is now making arrangements to collect the seedlings of the principle trees in this province and will forward same to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in Peking to be used for afforestation purposes.

The salt authority in Hupeh has decided to raise the price of the Anhwei salt by $3 per yin (600 catties). The consumption of this salt in Hupeh is estimated at 10,000,000 catties, and this increase means about $600,000 more every year from this revenue.

The Epargne Franco-Chinoise has recently established their Hankow office in the French Concession. This savings society was formed in September, 1918, and has been very successful. This company has branches in Tientsin, Peking and Shanghai.

The Hankow gentry is planning to give a reception to Edwin S. Cunningham, the American Consul at Hankow who is to leave for Shanghai, and P. S. Heintzleman, the American Consul at Tientsin who is to succeed Mr. Cunningham in Hankow.

In an urgent telegram to the government, General Chang Ching-yao, military governor of Hunan, suggests that in view of the uncertainty of the situation in that province all the troops in Hunan from other provinces be ordered temporarily to remain in Hunan.

Although business of exceptional proportions in yarn is reported from Shanghai at very high figures, so far local prices in Hankow have not gone up in sympathy. Dealers will however soon realize that they will have to come into line. Clearances are very good here.

Heavy stocks of white China grass, hemp or ramie, which is produced in Puchi and other districts near Wuchang, are held in Hankow with very few customers in evidence. Some Japanese however have established offices in the hemp districts for the direct collection of that product.

The Wu-Han branch of the International Anti-opium Association, which was formed early this summer held a meeting on October 1, when the executive committee discussed the association affairs. The Rev. Geo. Miles is the secretary of the executive, and the membership to the association is open to anyone interested, costing only $1.

General Wang Chan-yuan, military governor of Hupeh, has lately telegraphed the government requesting that the issue of the 8th year Internal Loan of $50,000,000 be suspended for the present. He states that the issue of the loan will not only bring no good results but will greatly hinder the peace negotiations between the North and South.

Word has been received to the effect that General Li Yuan-hung, the third president of China, is at present interesting himself with the plan to found a university in Wuchang. The latter plan had its beginning in 1911 when the Chinese Republic had just been established, but owing to disturbances in the country no satisfactory progress was made.

The Changsha branch of the Asia Banking Corporation will be opened within a month. J. H. Wichers is to be the sub-manager of that branch and is now in Changsha busily engaged in making arrangements for the inauguration of that office. The bank premises have been secured, and as soon as the rooms have been completed the bank will start their business.

According to the Peking News Agency since receiving the reports that the southern forces are making preparations to commence hostilities in Hunan and Kiangsi, the Peking administration has telegraphed the military governors of these provinces instructing them to take strict steps to defend the various fronts and not to allow their forces to open fire without real provocation.

It is understood that Boone University, Wuchang, is to hold their autumn athletic meet on October 10 in celebration of the Chinese National Day. The Wuchang Y. M. C. A. will have a bicycle parade on that day. The Wuchang governors will conduct a service in memory of the three heroes who died in 1911 for the cause of the Republic, and are planning to give a reception to the foreign guests.

The amount of sesamum seeds, both white and yellow, exported from Hankow during the week ending September 12, is 106,742 piculs, while the export from October 1, 1918, to September 12, 1919 is 1,055,585 piculs. It is seen that the export of a single week is more than one tenth of that of nearly a whole year. The wood oil exported from Hankow during the same week is 49,616 piculs.

News is received that the cotton mill to be established in Kiukiang will raise a capital of $2,000,000 of which General Chang Hsun is reported to have promised $500,000. When the capital is raised, the promoters will consult Chang Chien, the great

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industrial captain of China, for advice. Mr. Chang, has had considerable experience in industrial enterprises and is the owner of many famous mills in China.

The status of the cotton crop in Hupeh of the current year, according to the latest reports to hand, is assuming a serious aspect and a cotton famine is anticipated. No crop has been harvested in some of the important cotton districts, the whole thing being spoiled by the serious flood. The over abundant rainfall between spring and summer combined with the drought in autumn injured the plants materially. It is feared that the cost of clothing with the Chinese will be greatly effected by this.

The American community of Hankow is to give the Honorable and Mrs. Edwin S. Cunningham, the American Consul General at Hankow, a farewell reception on October 20 at the Hankow Race Club. Mr. Cuningham has been newly appointed the American Consul General at Shanghai and is planning to leave for Shanghai with Mrs. Cunningham at the beginning of November next. The departure of Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham is looked upon with deep regret by the entire community, although all rejoice in his well merited promotion.

The current quotations of the principal China products of export in taels per picul (for the net shipping weight excluding the cost of packing for export) are as follows: Cowhides, best quality, 55.75, second quality, 45.50; white China grass, hemp or ramie (from Wuchang or Puchi) 14.00; jute (abutilon), 4.50; white vegetable tallow, 51° titre, 15.00; green vegetable tallow 52° titre, 13.00; animal tallow, 15.00; gall nuts, usual shape, 20.50, plum, 23.00; cotton, Liho, 25.00, Shensi, 28.00; sesamum seeds, white and yellow, 6.90; yellow bean, 2.45: broad beans, 2.00; white peas, 2.00; sesamum seed oil, 13.00; wood oil, 13.80; tea oil, 12.00; bean oil, 10.00; rape oil, 12.00; hen albumen, 110.00; hen yolk, liquid, 2% boracic, 25.00. Antimony regulus is quoted at Tls. 102.00 per ton.

Hankow, October 4, 1919.

News from South China

The Canton Times celebrated its second anniversary September 25.

The season's tennis tournaments in Shameen will be inaugurated soon, by the Shameen Lawn Tennis Club.

The Y. M. C. A. tenth anniversary membership campaign is now in progress. The campaign will end October 10.

The Military Governor of Canton approves of the new consortium and has made it known to the Powers through their consuls in Canton.

The Governor of Timor, Senhor Gentil, paid a visit to Macao September 15, and left two days later with a million dollars from the Macao Treasury.

The Indo China Steamship Company has completed arrangements for a regular service of steamers between Pukow, Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton.

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SHANGHAI.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.

Canton will fittingly celebrate the eighth anniversary of the Revolution. A celebration committee, with Hin Wong as chairman, is in charge of the affair.

According to the *Canton Times*, rumor has it that Wong Sung-ing was paid $20,000 for his resignation of the Speakership of Provincial Assembly of Kwangtung.

The Director of Kwangtung Cement Works has requested a loan of $20,000 from the treasury, to pay its workmen so that work may be resumed in the factory.

The shares of the Canton-Hankow Railway company are depreciating and a share was worth September 25, about forty cents only, the face value being five dollars.

A $12,000 building to house the policemen of the British Municipality of Shameen is in course of construction on the grounds back of the present British Municipal Police Headquarters.

As a result of the boycott movement the following factories have been organized in Canton to supply the local demand: The Kwok Sien Cards Manufactory and the Yik Sien Cards Manufactory.

O. E. Cook, head of the Bureau of Cotton Culture of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., is expected in Canton with Professor Keiner of the University of Nanking, at an early date.

A number of new factories are being established in Canton as a result of the demand for home-made goods to take the place of the Japanese "low grade" goods. A factory for nails and one for card boards have been recently opened.

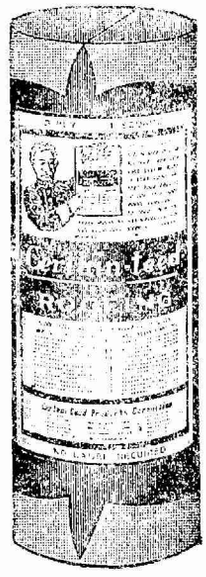
Leo Bergholz, formerly American Consul-General at Canton, has been re-appointed to the same post. In the last few months, Vice-Consul, Carl D. Meinhardt has been in charge of the American Consulate-General at this port.

There are at present (September 23) some five hundred M. P. in Canton, so it is expected that the session of the constitutional convention of the National Assembly will soon be resumed to complete the work of the new Constitution for the Republic.

The Japanese Consul-General at Shameen, Canton, has written a letter to the Military Governor requesting that the boycott movement against Japanese goods in the province be vigofously suppressed and the persons found guilty of being engaged in such activities be arrested and punished.

The Far Eastern Division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce plans to send a Resident Trade Commissioner to Canton and other important cities of the Far East for the purpose of supplying information to United States commerce regarding conditions and possibilities in the Far East.

Another telegram was addressed September 23, to the Peking Premier by the Administrative Council, demanding explanations as to why Wang I-tang was ordered to go to Shanghai when the Administrative Council had already notified Peking that he would not be accepted. The military government of Canton, further declares that it will not be responsible, there for for the failure of the peace conference.



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(1)

Eleven student leaders of the Japanese boycott movement in Canton were arrested September 23, by 64 armed policemen for defying the order of the Police Commissioner prohibiting the movement. Hundreds of fellow students surrounded the police headquarters and demanded the release of the arrested, which demand was later complied with by the Police Commissioner. The students boycott activities continue unabated, boycott manifestations and parades being the order of the day in Canton.

The banquet given by the Chinese American Association of Canton in honor of Vice Admiral Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, at the *Hotel Asia*, September 21, was attended by more than one hundred cosmopolitan and representative residents of the city. Judge Pete Hing acted as toastmaster and introduced C. C. Wu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the guest of honor.

According to Chu Fu-chen, Vice-speaker of the Lower House of the National Assembly who returned here on September 24, from a trip to Yunnan, General Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of that province, stands absolutely firm by the Constitutional Government. His relations with General Lu Yung-ting, Administrative Director of the Constitutionalist Government has also been most friendly as their political views are practically all in common.

The Western Returned Students elected the following officers for the ensuing year at a meeting of the members held at *Hotel Asia*, September 21: President, Wong Kiong; Vice-president, Fo Sun; Second Vice-president, Z. Y. Kwauk; Foreign secretary, Ensai Tai; Chinese secretary, Wu Pin-yet; and treasurer, Bucksian Wong. The publication of a quarterly journal was also decided upon. This union was organized by young men recently returned to Canton who are dissatisfied with the European-American Returned Students Association which has existed for several years and is still backed by the older but less radical college graduates. H. W.

September 26, 1919.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

October 2. Chinese government replies to complaints by American and British governments regarding opium cultivation in China. The gist of the reply is that Kiangsu has every year taken stern measures to suppress opium; that in Anhui thousands of proclamations have been issued and that officials sent to all districts to investigate, reported that opium had been wiped out; that in Fukien opium had been blotted out and "some unscrupulous people" growing it had been brought to book; that in Hunan special offices had been formed to suppress opium and that Shensi since the summer of 1917 was all clear of opium.

October 4. Advices from Peking indicate that the Chinese government has received assurances from Japanese sources that the sum of $4,000,000 will be available for them monthly in case it is desired to be accepted.

October 8. A Chinese employee of a foreign firm at Peking arrested in connection with a forged check for $50,000, which a foreign bank at Peking refused

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to honor, confesses to the forgery of this check on which it appears that some one had already advanced $10,000.

JAPAN

October 3. Following the successful strike of the employes of the Kawasaki for an 8-hour day the movement for shorter working hours in Japan becomes general. The Sumitomo copper works has already declared its willingness to grant an 8-hour day.

October 7. Labor troubles in Japan are in evidence in nearly all industries including such important ones as spinning, weaving, match-making, glass ware, and electric stations; at Kobe, a strike of 3,500 steel workers closes the largest establishment there.

GENERAL

September 27. The establishment of a Trans-Pacific news service from America to the Far East is foreshadowed as a result of efforts made by V. S. McClatchy, editor of the *Sacremento Bee*; it is proposed that Congress should pass a bill fixing a press rate of five or six cents a word on news dispatches between the United States and Far East to be sent by wireless.

September 29. As a result of the plebiscite in the Duchy of Luxemburg the former connection with Germany is broken and it becomes a member of the French customs union.

September 30. One of the incidental effects of the railway strike in England is that American business men are using trade to the extent of many millions of dollars daily in consequence of the cancellation of tne saving of steamers.

October 1. Extensive floods are caused by continuous rains in the provinces of Mourcia and Valencia.

October 3. A nerve specialist examines President Wilson at Washington, D. C., and expresses the opinion that his condition is grave.——The news from Siberia and Russia is of a conflicting nature but the one thing definite is that the Japanese general at Blago-Vest has issued a proclamation announcing that the Japanese troops will remain there until order is definitely restored.

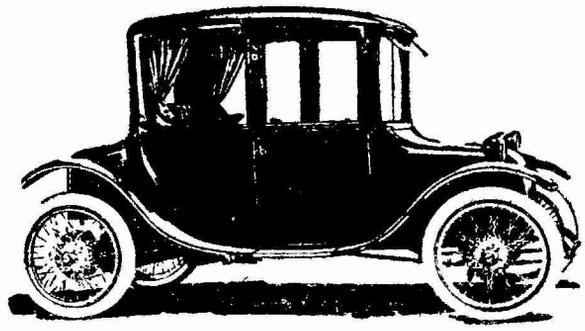
October 4. The Railway strike continues generally throughout England but the principle industries are being generally maintained. Traffic to a large extent being carried by motor trucks, steamers, and barges.

October 5. Bulletins were issued in Washington to the effect that there is a slight but not decisive improvement in President Wilson's health.

October 7. The French Chamber ratifies the Peace Treaty with the Germans. Great Britian had previously ratified same and indicated that America would be the third to ratify it, the ratification of the allies being necessary to make it definite.

Who's Who in China

Metropolitan Police Forces
(吳煥湘)



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M5

General Wu Ping-hsiang, Chief Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Forces in Peking, was born in Anhwei, and is now fifty-four years of age. After having mastered classics in the Confucian school, he served as secretary under General Ni Shih-chen, a military commander who distinguished himself in the movement for the suppression of the Boxer rising in 1900. Later he was instructed by his chief to take charge of the commissariat attached to his army.

General Wu rendered his services so satisfactorily that General Ni recommended him for the rank of District Magistrate. This recommendation was approved by the Throne, and General Wu then became Magistrate. For a number of years he headed the district government in the province of Shantung.

Shortly before the establishment of the Republic, the present Chief Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Forces was promoted to be Police Taotai, when H. E. Chang Kwang Chi was Governor of Shantung. During the first revolution in 1911, he maintained local order with ability, and on several occasions exhibited his personal bravery in connection with his duties.

In 1913, General Wu came to Peking at the request of the then President Yuan Shih-kai and accepted the appointment of Chief of the secret service in the President's Office. A little later he was appointed Chief Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, having under him many thousands of the best trained Chinese police to preserve order in the most important city of China. He is still holding this office.

During his administration in Peking he has passed through several critical periods. The first critical period came after the death of Yuan Shih-kai, which was immediately followed by the threat of the soldiers to mutiny. The summer of 1917 was the second critical period when General Chang Hsun attempted to restore the Manchu Emperor to his Throne. On that occasion, there was street fighting between General Chang's troops and the republican army under the command of General Tuan Chi-jui in the midst of Peking, but General Wu's police did not show the least sign of giving up their task of preserving order. All the foreigners highly praised them for their ability to cope with the difficult situation.

General Wu's official rank is Major General. The highest decorations he has received from the Government are the first class Tiger Decoration, the first class Tai Shou Pao Kuang Decoration, and the fourth order of merit. On the tenth of October he will receive the third order of merit, as the Government has already decided to confer it upon him in recognition of his services.

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Men and Events

American firms in Shanghai almost unanimously displayed American and Chinese flags on Friday, October 10 in commemoration of the Chinese National Holiday.

Dr. Lionel Street has announced that he has resumed his practice at No. 2 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, after returning from war service in France.

The following from the *International Confectioner:* There is a popular impression that Haig did not win the war unassisted—his brother helped.

A. Sutcliffe, of the Texas Co., Shanghai, is planning to depart for America on Saturday, October 11. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Sutcliffe.

Consul-General Thomas Sammons, of the U. S. Consulate and Vice-consul J. E. Jacobs, departed for Hankow on October 2, returning to Shanghai on Monday, October 6.

J. Edmund Good, managing director of the Far Eastern Division of the American Steel Export Company is in Shanghai on business and is living at the Astor House Hotel.

A meeting of the general committee of the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee will be held on Friday, October 10, at 8:30 p.m. at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai.

The vacancy on the Municipal Council caused by the resignation of Edward White, has been filled by the election of W. P. Lambe, who will serve on the Watch and Health Committees, according to the *Municipal Gazete.*

Archibald B. Dorman, of San Francisco has arrived in Shanghai where he will be connected with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Mr. Dorman's family is now on a trip through Europe and plan to join him in Shanghai next year.

A reception on Commemoration Day, Friday, October 10, from 11:30 a. m., to 1:30 p. m., was held at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai, by the Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs and the Committee of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

Hon. Theodore E. Burton, former United States Senator from Ohio, and once prominently mentioned as Republican candidate for President of the United States, is now on a trip to the Orient and expects to reach Shanghai about November 1. He is now in Tokio.

The American Chamber of Commerce of China and the American Association will give a dinner dance as a farewell to Consul-General Thomas Sammons, of the U. S. Consulate, Shanghai, and as a welcome to Consul-General Edwin Cunningham on Thursday October, 30, at the Astor House, Shanghai.

According to the *Manchurian Daily News* for October 1, a detachment of 600 Japanese troops embarked at Moji on September 29, on the s. s. *Kabafuto Maru* for Hankow, China. These troops belong to the sixth division of the Japanese regular army and are under the command of a major.

"To What Class of Illustrations Will Ordinary Chinese Readers React and Why," will be the subject of a talk by C. P. Yeh at the monthly meeting of the Advertising Club of China, which is to be held at 9:15 o'clock on the night of Wednesday, October 15, at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai.

A reception was given at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs by Yang Tcheng, Commissioner for Foreign Affiairs for the purpose of meeting Wang I-tang, Chief Northern delegate and other members of the delegation, on Thursday afternoon, October 29, Shanghai. Many consular, judicial, naval, military and civil officials were present.

O. D. Walker, representing the Liberty Steel Products Company of New York, arrived in Shanghai this week from Manila and South China where he has been on business for his firm. Mr. Walker was formerly manager of the International Banking Corporation at Peking. He is staying at the Astor House Hotel.

Wm. M. Peach, chief engineer for the Pressed Steel Car Company of Pittsburg, Pa., is in Shanghai making arrangements for the opening of offices for his firm here. F. N. Hoffstot, president of the company who is now in Japan is expected in Shanghai in a few weeks. Mr. Peach is living at the Astor House Hotel.

The REVIEW now has in publication the index to Volumes, V, VI, VII, VIII. This index of all materials which appeared in the REVIEW between June 1918 and June 1919 will not be supplied to all subscribers but only to those who desire to receive same. Persons desiring copies of the index are urged to communicate with the REVIEW at once.

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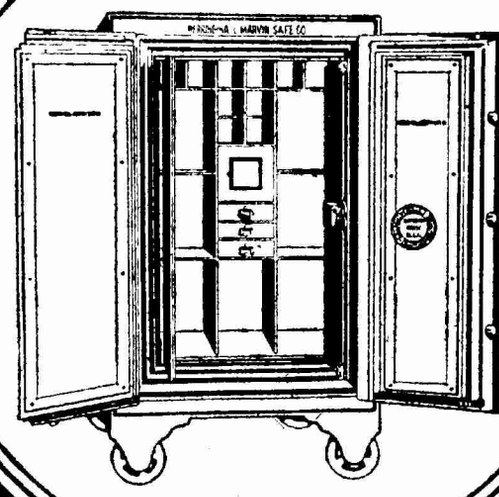

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The Dodge motor car, manufactured by Dodge Bros., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A., is now represented in Shanghai by the Shanghai Garage Company, Ltd., by appointment from the home office of the motor car company. The Dodge was selected by the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army as the light passenger car to be used by the American forces both in the United States and in France. Capt. J. E. Inch, managing director of the Shanghai Garage Co., has gone to the United States for a six months stay.

A meeting was held at the Palace Hotel, Shanghai, on Thursday afternoon, October 9, for the purpose of organizing a Shanghai Civic League, the purpose of which, according to the proposed constitution is to: promote interest in and study and discussion of local municipal matters of importance to residents in Shanghai; to provide an avenue whereby may be expressed the views and needs of those who by virtue of their interest in the affairs of the Settlement, have a legitimate claim to their expression; to secure collective action, when such is felt to be desirable, in the interests of public welfare.

A farewell tiffin in honor of Thomas W. Sammons, the departing American Consul-General of Shanghai, was held at the Cafe Parisien by the Rotary Club of Shanghai, on Thursday October 9. T. E. Doremus, representing the club, gave the Rotarian Sammons. D. Siffert, Belgian Consul-General, responded for the Shanghai consular body. Mr. Sammons gave a short talk expressing his regret on leaving the city. In addition to the members of the Rotary Club, the consul-generals of the various nations, Yang Tang, Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and American business men to the number of approximately 100 attended the tiffin.

Chang Chi, former speaker of the Chinese Senate delivered an address before a large audience at the Chinese World's Student's Federation on Saturday evening, October 4, on the subject, "Significance of the New Moral Order." In the course of his speech he said that China had been free of most of the ills that have beset the Western world, for example, China has never had religious strife; Chinese have always been democratic and the question of socialism has never been present; there has never been any class distinctions; the racial question has never been present, large numbers of Mongolians and Manchurians always being present in the parliaments and councils of the nation.

Announcement has been made of the opening of the Shanghai office of the Caravel Co. Inc., of New York at 13 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai. The company will do a general import and export business having been represented in the field of China for several years through agents previous to the opening of a branch office of the parent firm. H. Meyersohn of New York is director for the Orient of the company. N. E. B. Ezra is manager of the Shanghai branch. Mr. Meyer-

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sohn, who is at present in Japan, will return to America in November.

C. W. Lyman, who has been manager of the Amos Bird Company in Shanghai for the last three years expects to depart this week for America. Mr. Lyman will rejoin the Seymour Packing Company of Topeka, Kan., with which he was connected before coming to China. H. C. Pond, who came to Shanghai from Keokuk, Iowa, will now become manager of the Amos Bird factory here.

Bishop W. R. Lambruth of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is visiting in Shanghai. Bishop Lambruth was born in Shanghai, living at one time on Yang King Pang, now Avenue Edward VII., but has spent the larger part of his life in the United States. He is accompanied in his visit to China by E. H. Raveling, secretary of Foreign Missions for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

H. A. Astredo, manager of the foreign department of the Braun-Knecht-Heimann Company of San Francisco who has been in China and other parts of the Orient for several months departed for America last week. The Braun-Knecht-Heimann Company is one of the largest chemical and dye houses on the Pacific Coast and Mr. Astredo's presence in China was for the purpose of making investigations.

The Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company is now registered as a Chinese concern according to a recent announcement from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. Chien Chao-nam, head of the company has officially renounced his adopted Japanese naturalization and has been repatriated as a citizen of China. The company has announced reorganization plans and will have double its original capital.

T. W. D. Turner, Export Manager of the Mentholatum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and Witchita, Kan., is in Shanghai for a short time. Mr. Turner is making a tour of the Far East and South Africa in the interest of the Mentholatum Company. An agency has been placed with the National Mercantile Corporation, E. H. Himrod, director, 34 Canton Road, Shanghai.

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company and the Great Northern Telegraph Company have announced decreased cable rates from Shanghai to become effective on October 1. Messages to New York and other Atlantic coast ports at the present time cost one dollar, and formerly the rate was $1.35. Cablegrams to San Francisco at the present time cost ninety cents where before they were $1.20. The Manila rate drops from 30 cents to 25 cents.

A boycott is being maintained against the department stores of the Sincere, Sun and Chen Kwong companies in Canton, according to recent reports. The report declares that well known native business men in addition to students are participating in the movement.

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Dr. Gilbert Reid (who needs no introduction to an audience in China), in an interview published in the *New York World* on August 9, seems to be obtaining considerable satisfaction from the trend of events pertaining to China and the Far East. In other words, it's an "I told you so" sort of interview. According to Dr. Reid, the peace conference has had two unfortunate results: Ill-feeling between China and Japan and ill-feeling between America and Japan. "I have claimed from the start—and this is where I have differed from so many of the experts—that China would gain nothing by entering the war and having a seat at the peace table. . . .She has had to take her orders from Japan and the Allied nations, who were plotting together against her while professing to be such good friends. . . . This China problem concerns the United States as much as it concerns China. Having intermeddled by urging China to go to war, it is America's business to see that China does not suffer. . . .If Japan has been wrong in her coercive treatment of China, were not the United States, Britain and France wrong in condoning Japan's wrong by incorporating it in a treaty of peace. Was not the act that of compounding a misdemeanor?"

Chinese Turn Down Sunday School Meeting in Japan

Following preliminary meetings held at Peitaiho and Peking this summer, the executive council of the China Sunday School Union in Shanghai last week sent a cablegram with a long covering letter to the headquarters of the World's Sunday School Union in America, asking that the convention of that organization scheduled for October 1920 be postponed. The convention was to be held in Tokio, Japan, and the fact that the convention was expected to bring some 2,000 American delegates to Japan has occasioned much press comment in that country. Japan is admirably organized for the handling of the individual American tourist, especially if he happens to be a captain of industry, a well-known journalist or a politician, but when it comes to dumping 2,000 eager American tourists—and Sunday School Workers at that—upon Japan at one time, well that's a matter to be considered seriously. Some of the inquisitive Sunday school superintendents might for instance wander out into the Yoshiwara distict of Tokio and a few might get loose and stray over into Korea or Shantung province.

At any rate they might ask a few embarrassing questions and—but this is beside the question. The fact that the Chinese organization has asked a postponement of the Convention is in all probability the polite Chinese way of expressing displeasure at the plans of the organization for holding the convention in Japan. It is understood that in case the advice of the Chinese organization goes unheeded, that another

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communication will be sent to America that will be more to the point—furthermore it may have some rather strong and direct things to say regarding the selection of Japan as a meeting place for an organization representing all of the Sunday Schools in the world. Although no official reports have been issued regarding the action of the Chinese organization it is understood that the Chinese members voted unanimously against Japan and stated to a man that no Chinese of any consequence would attend the meeting. Sentiment among the foreign missionaries is said to be divided, some feeling that the holding of the convention in Japan would strengthen the hands of the Japanese Christians in their fight against autocracy at home and also against Japanese autocracy on the Asiatic mainland. Others insist that the transfer of the Convention from Japan will serve to open the eyes of the Japanese Christians as to real world sentiment regarding the actions of their country which is rapidly inheriting all of the odium formerly attached to Germany.

If the international organization sticks to Japan as a meeting place for the convention it is certain that no Chinese Christians of character will attend. This would serve to defeat the real purpose of the convention. Were conditions as affecting Japan and China different than the present status, China in all probability would send a large delegation, estimated by some to run to several hundreds. As matters stand now and in all probability as they will also stand in 1920, China would only send a "corporal's guard" of Christian representatives and these would be the class of delegates who would be attracted by the free trip and nothing else. Sentiment among influential Chinese closely identified with the Christian movement in China is plainly that there is no common ground upon which Chinese and Japanese can meet as long as Japanese policy in Asia continues as at present. The Chinese feel that the Christian leaders of Japan are without power to influence the military-autocracy of Japan and that worse, the Japanese military autocracy is simply using the Japanese Christians in order to delude the rest of the world as to Japan's real purposes.

American Silk Assocation Contributes Taels 5,000 to China Silk Improvement

The American Chamber of China has just turned over to the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China, a check for Tls 5,000 on behalf of the Silk Association of America. The money which was contributed by the leading silk manufacturing concerns of the United States will be used in the improvement of silk production and improvement in methods of marketing raw silk in China. This contribution marks the beginning of a very definite interest on the part of American silk interests in the improvement of this Chinese industry that means so much to both China and the United States. Two years ago the American Silk Association sent

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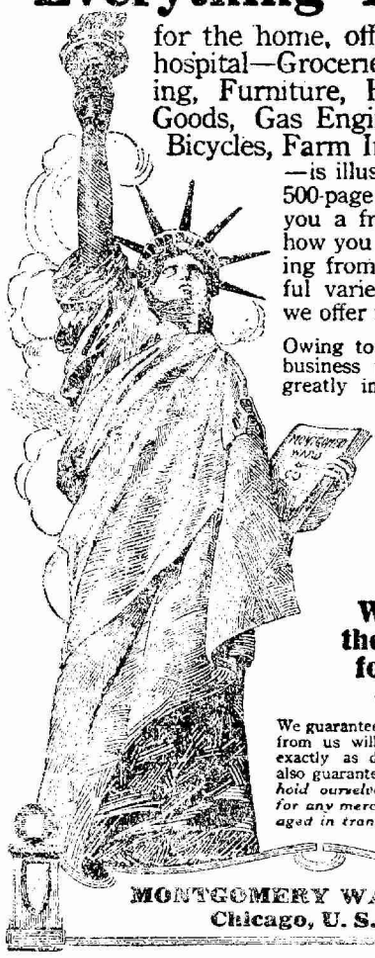

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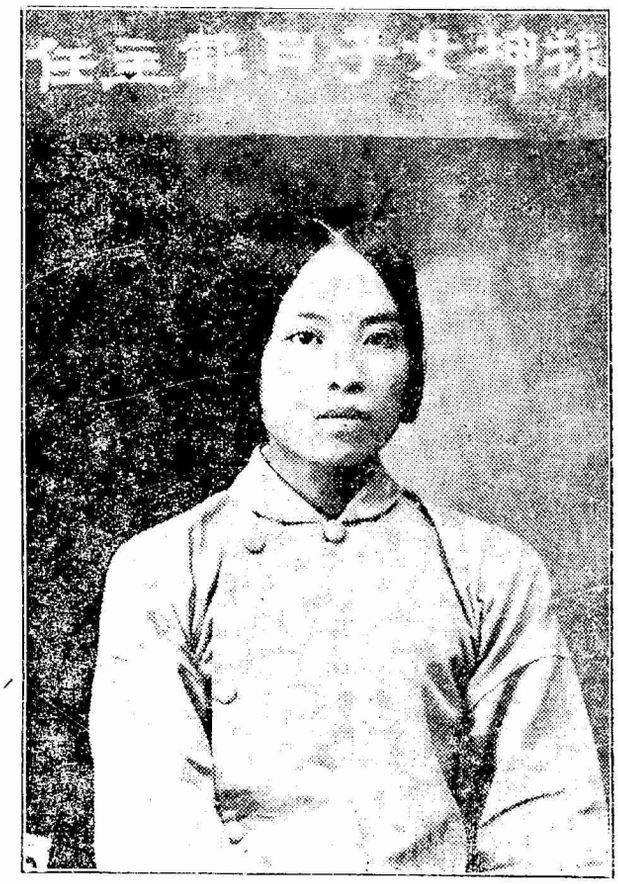
D. E. Douty, a silk expert to China who spent several months in this country in lecturing before the various silk guilds and in exhibiting moving picture films showing the methods used in America and other countries in spinnning and weaving silk. Mr. Douty lectured and displayed films in Shanghai and Canton and also in several interior cities, most of his lectures being given in connection with the branches of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. America has always been a large buyer of raw silk in China, but the European war through cutting off European markets served to emphasize the importance of the China market. In 1917 America took 56 per cent of China's total exports of raw re-reeled silk and 20.5 per cent of China's exports of raw steam-filature silk. The main element that has handicapped China silk from the standpoint of the American market has been the methods used here in reeling the skeins. For some reason, the skeins produced here were not suitable for the high-speed looms used in the American silk-weaving mills. This handicap is now being rapidly remedied through improvements in the Chinese methods of spinning. In addition to the foregoing effort to improve sericulture in China should be mentioned the courses in Sericulture now being given in the Nanking University, an American missionary school. For the last two years that institution has been giving "short-courses" in silk production to several hundred Chinese young men who have been recruited from the silk-producing sections of China. In the school all methods from the culture of silkworms to the spinning process are taught by actual example. The students are taught the importance of proper selection of eggs and when they leave school they are supplied with supplies of first grade stock to take back to their home communities.

Miss Wong Chen Quan Edits Women's Weekly



Miss Wong Chen Quan
(黃振坤)

(Miss Wong is a graduate of the Kai Shou Higher School at Shanghai, the Girl's Normal School in Peking, and an art school in Japan. For some years she was a teacher of girl schools in Canton and Hongkong).

WHILE many Chinese women have contributed valuable articles to the press and school girls are editing various publications in Canton, Miss Wong Chen Quan, editor of the *Wei-tak Women's Weekly*, now appearing as usual, and of the *Chen Quan Women's Daily News*, is the first of her sex to appear as a public writer and the first woman editor fined in South China courts for libel. As her initiative and courageous undertaking at a time of militarism in South China deserves support, one should not compare her publications with those having already won their place or being guided by more experienced and abler men.

Miss Wong is a Cantonese, educated in Shanghai and Japan; was for several years a teacher in Hongkong and Canton. She is interested in art and also in social service. She was for a short time the director of a factory opened especially for poor and aged women

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near Shanghai. While in Canton she is active with the local citizens movement, political and foreign policy and for a time had to escape from the city to avoid complication with local authorities. Interests in things now still new and awkward to the women folk here, her particular activites requiring her to associate with men more than others of her sisters, naturally excite comments favorable or otherwise on her work. A woman, however, when trying to be of public service and before others realizes her true worth and sincerity, and must take a risk of this nature. The women of China should appear more in public to co-operate with the men to labor for common welfare, and their initiative should be encouraged.

American Woman's Club

Nearly 200 women were present at the opening meeting of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai held on Tuesday afternoon, October 7, at the Carlton Cafe. Tea was served at 4 o'clock. Mrs. W. H. Lunt, president of the club gave a brief address in which she extended a welcome to all newcomers in Shanghai, and briefly told of the proposed activities of the club for the coming year. Leaders of the various departments of the club, announced their programs for the coming year. Mrs. H. A. Wilbur stated that the Literary Department would continue its study of China in an extensive way and the following papers and lectures have been arranged to be given: Historical Efforts of Chinese Art, A. Q. Adamson; Bronzes, Evan Morgan; Lantern lecture talk, Mrs. Ayscough; Appreciation of Art of Foreign Countries, Mrs. G. C. Stockton; Chinese Paintings, Mrs. Hiltner; Chinese Porcelains, Dr. J. B. Fearn; Lacquer Ware, Miss Bosworth; Jades, Mrs. Rugh; and an exhibition will be arranged by Mrs. Vizenzinovich, of rare old Chinese embroideries. Miss Mary McConnell, chairman of the Music Department, announced the following program: Public days, first Thursdays of each month; December, sacred music; February, quartets, duets, trios; April, American Day; Study days, last Fridays of each month; October, British ballads, light opera; November, Instrumentalists, British; January, hymns, choruses, glees; March, women composers of Great Britian; and May, modern songs, British. Mrs. J. B. Sawyer told of the work now being done for the American sailors in port in connection with furnishing entertainment for them and Mrs. C. F. Remer, chairman of the Social Service Department, spoke in behalf of her work and no definite announcement of the work of that department for the year was made but many activities have been planned. Mrs. W. W. Lockwood, a former president of the club, who has recently returned to Shanghai, briefly told of her experiences with clubs in America.

A short program was given consisting of music furnished by Miss Lynn of St. Mary's Hall, Jessfield, and a solo by Miss Myra Olive of Soochow. Announcement was made of a bridge tournament to be held by the club at the Columbia Country Club shortly, the funds derived to be devoted to permanent equipment for the club.

Women and Events

A tea-dansant was held at the Columbia Country Club on Wednesday, October 8 from 5 to 7 p. m. Music was furnished by Kerry's orchestra.

Mrs. H. A. Wilbur entertained some friends at a supper party at her home at No. 124 Dixwell Road, Shanghai, on Monday, October 6, from 8.30 to 11 p. m.

Miss Grace Coppock, general secretary for China for the Young Women's Christian Association, departed for Hongkong on Saturday, October 4. Miss Coppock is planning to leave for America next month.

Mrs. F. J. Seeman and Miss Bertha Woods will be at home to their friends at 373 Avenue Joffre, on Monday, October 13 from 5 to 7 p. m. to meet Mrs. A. M. Woods and her daughter, Miss E. Woods, who have recently arrived in Shanghai from Seattle, Wash.

Miss Elizabeth Allen, who has been visiting in Peking for the past year and lately employed in the office of the Chun Mei News Agency there, is in Shanghai previous to departing for America and is the guest of Mrs. James Macbeth, at No. 170 Bubbling Well Road.

A regular meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Association was held at the Shanghai Baptist College, on October 7 at 5 p. m. A business meeting was held and a paper read by the Rev. J. B. Webster on "The Place of Religious Education in a Mission School." Refreshments were provided by the ladies of the Baptist Mission.

The following persons have arrived in Shanghai recently: Miss Margaret Muir to be connected with the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A.; Miss Ruby Higgins, who will be a member of the faculty at Bridgman School, West Gate; Miss Shelly, who is employed in the offices of the China Continuation Committee, and Miss Taylor who is a teacher in the Primany Department of the Shanghai American School.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Japan and China

From the "San Francisco Chronicle"

Japan—at least the government of Japan—has fallen heir to some of the superstitions that once hung about Imperial Germany, especially to the superstition of extreme and farseeing wisdom. Japan is pictured as reaching out, through decade after decade and generation after generation, for the control of China and the leadership of the East. That, no doubt, is the aspiration of the statesmen now in power. But it is not the aspiration of all the Japanese political leaders, and perhaps not of a majority of the Japanese people. Nobody knows what the Japanese people think. We can be sure that they have their share of foolish national pride over things which are not proper grounds for pride, but we can also be sure, that they care more for the necessities of life than for imperial glory bought at the price of hunger and want. Germany failed to make an empire largely because she lacked tact. On paper her schemes were gorgeous. She was to march down through the Balkans, through European and Asiatic Turkey, reach salt water at the Red Sea, control the commerce of the Orient; ultimately, some of her dreamers believed, control India and the Orient itself. But she made the subject and allied peoples hate her, and the moment the chance came to break loose most of them were glad to do it. She knew a lot about psychology, but not enough; she forgot that if you knock a man down and step on his stomach you make him like you less. Japan is making the same mistake with China. There are ten times as many Chinese as Japanese. The Japanese can control China while she is weak and divided. But sooner or later China will wake up, and then Japan's only way to get anything out of China will be to conciliate her. If the present Japanese leaders were wise they would begin this process immediately; they would not only be scrupulously just to China, but they would do everything in their power to convince the Chinese that they were just. At present there are millions and millions of Chinese to whom the name of Japan is anathema. They will not, if they can help it, buy Japanese goods. They will not, if they can help it, have anything at all to do with the Japanese. If Japan could change this hostility into friendliness she would be better off than if it continued and all Chnia were officially her sphere of influence. Her failure to do this is not a piece of inscrutable wisdom, but of inscrutable foolishness.

China's Hope in America and President Wilson

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

When Germany announced its unrestricted submarine policy President Wilson rose in indignation and entered the war with real spirit. He said he would fight for humanity and justice. Even a weak China, moved by the example of the United States, joined the war. We knew then that humanity and justice would cure China's long illness. Japan, by means of sinister plot, tries to rob China of her sacred land of Shantung. Bound hand and feet by secret treaties the Allied Powers are helpless. If President Wilson should also be intimidated by Japan's threat and succumb to the demand of Japan then the aim and spirit of the peace conference are soiled for ever. President Wilson has refused to accept the attitude of the American Senate in a fight for right and justice, but says that it is making unnecessary noise to show friendship to China by opposing the peace treaty. He says that America should not suspect Japan as regards her promise. Does President Wilson remember what Japan's record is as to her faithfulness to promises? Wilson is anxious to see his pet theory of a League of Nations succeed, and in order to do this he seems to be willing to swallow his own word regarding righteousness and justice. We still believe America and President Wilson are China's friends. It is our hope that they will eventually carry out their principles.

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Chinese)

A self-respecting race ought to be able to stand on their own legs and command respect and admiration instead of expecting others to have pity on them or help them. China was once a great nation, full of vigor and capable of doing great things. She is now a pitiful object, refused justice and fair play even when she weeps and prays for a little of it. What should China do? Should she blame others for not helping her or herself for not exercising all her wit and wisdom in securing the sympathy and help of others? In tears, we say, a race which depends on the help of others will never survive as an independent race. A beggar cries aloud at the door of the rich man, praying for a morsel. What he gets is a kick and "Get away."

It serves the beggar right to receive such a treatment. Why should a man depend on another man for existence? The right of the beggar is to sit at the same table with the rich man and enjoy his comforts, but the beggar must be up and doing for himself. If we forget the power that is in us and begin to pray to others for help, then we have lost our right to be free and great. By hard work we will regain our manhood and once this is gained others will respect us. What are we doing? Petition? It is beggar's work, not a man's act.

China's Never-ending Struggle

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

The internal struggle in China takes the course of a circle. The difference of opinion between two persons may develop until it affects firstly, the party or society, then from the party it encroaches on the national situation, thus becoming two visible opposing parties. Having established themselves under the banner of two different causes the big quarrel continues, but a process soon sets in to return to the starting point of the circle. Thus the two opposing parties will split into factions and the factions would oppose each other. Later on each faction would again split and become a number of antagonistic groups. Before very long a party which has its primary purpose to oppose another party, begins to oppose itself. Finally, even the parties which aim to mediate between two quarreling parties also begin to quarrel among themselves. Closer examination reveals the fact that after all the whole thing sifts down to the personal quarrel of two or a few persons.

Japanese Money and China's Internal Trouble

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

A certain country (Japan) says that the policy of China is to send the foreign devil against the foreign devil. We say the policy of Japan is to send the Chinese against the Chinese. The meaning of this is easily understood. It is sending the Chinese Government against the Chinese people. The term itself is an absurdity, but it is a fact that the interests of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people are the same. Can we wonder that not Japan is using the Chinese Government against the Chinese people? But can the Chinese people be suppressed by the Japanese inspired government? Victory comes from troops, troops depend on money, and money is borrowed from a certain country. But even with troops and money victory will be doubtful if the people were willing to use their manpower against the power of troops and money. Where is our man-power? Are we willing to use it?

What About China's Shipping

From the "Shih Pao" (Chinese)

The American shipping board will put 78 more ships on the Far Eastern run, China included. The United States is a prosperous, industrial, manufacturing country. With such shipping facilities it is sure that American goods will flood the China market, and great wealth and large quantities of raw material will be shipped back to America as a return. China once has secured several enemy ships but the officials are too stupified by the lust for money to make good use of them to open up shipping trade with foreign countries. What is China planning to compete with foreign merchants?

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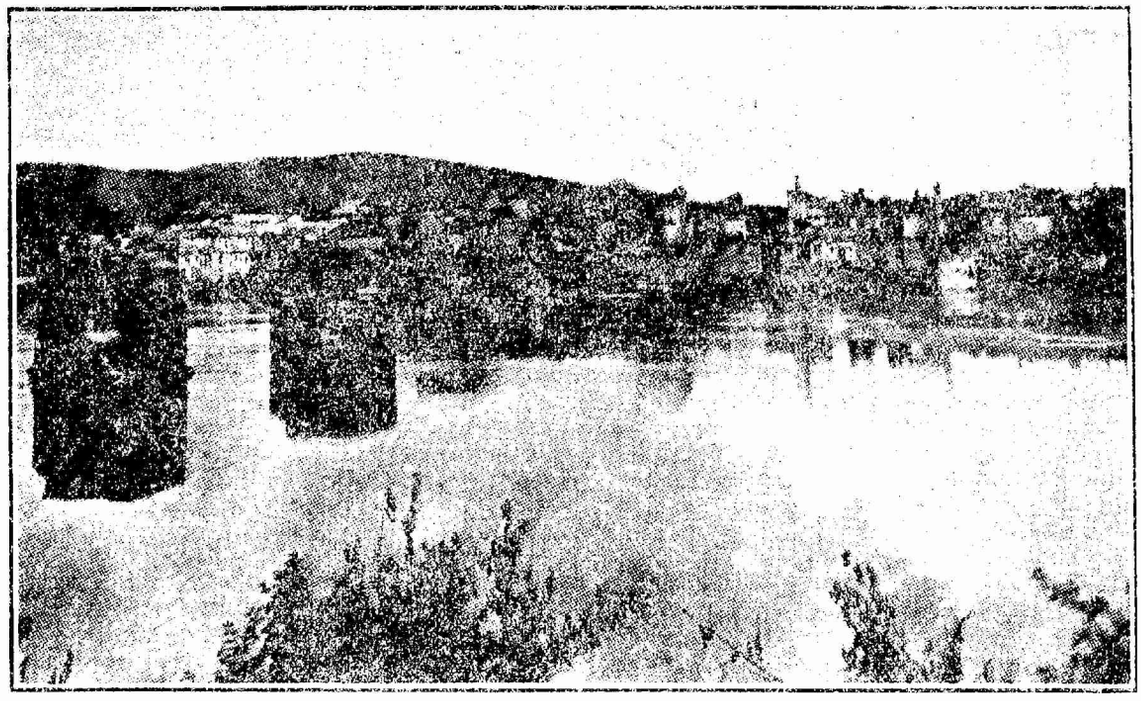
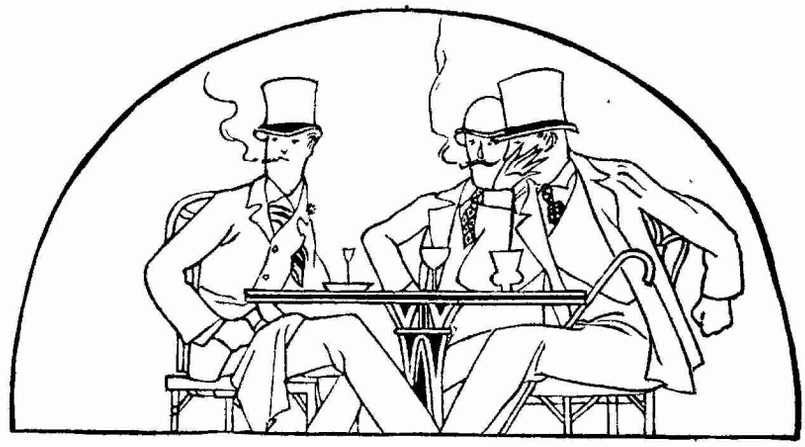
What Civil War Meant in Western China



This is not a picture of devastation from Belgium, but an authentic illustration of all that is left of the bridge and water-front of Liling, a Chinese city located near Changsha in the Province of Hunan.

The above is all that remains of one of the leading streets of Liling. The city of Chucheo in the same district is in a similar condition. It has been reported that 20,000 Chinese citizens lost their lives in this district in the recent civil war and missionary organizations are still dispensing relief there. In a recently published account of the affair, a writer who made a careful investigation said: "Both sides North and South were guilty of murder, rape and destruction, both were guilty of disemboweling the dead, eating a bit of heart and drinking a bit of the blood, so as to get the strength and valor of the enemy. They (the soldiers) were more like a horde of roughs, thugs and robbers, whose delight it is to torture and kill the helpless, rape women and children, and, giving no quarter, burn and loot indiscriminately. And it should also be added, the foreign money that made this barberous fighting possible in China, was supplied by the Japanese banks with the approval of the Imperial Japanese Government.



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China's Human Hair Market

BY PETER S. JOWE

THE American or European who is forced to spend from ten to thirty minutes every day in the removal of the hair from his face—especially if his razor is dull—envies the Chinese male who usually has very little of this form of facial adornment or disfigurement, depending upon the point of view. But what the Chinese lacks in the matter of beard, he makes up in the crop of hair that nature has provided for the top of his head. Whether the general Chinese habit of going bareheaded in all kinds of weather is the cause is not known, but the fact remains that China produces annually an enormous crop of human hair. This is true individually and collectively and the bald Chinese individual is a rare sight in China.

But this is a commercial article dealing with the production of human hair in China. In 1917 China exported to other nations human hair to the value of more than a half million gold dollars. This hair is sent to America and Europe and after being chemically treated and dyed is used for many purposes, which western women use in confining their flowing locks. One interesting phase of this work is that in many cases the hair is shipped to America and Europe where it is chemically treated and dyed, after which it is shipped back to China where deft fingers weave the nets, after which it again makes a trip across the ocean in the form of the finished product. Quite recently another use has been found for China's human hair product and that is in the weaving of the heavy blankets used in certain types of oil mills where the oil from vegetable seeds is expressed for commercial use. These press blankets made of human hair have, according to report, been found more durable than those made from other materials and this has served to renew the interest of the rest of the world in China's hair product.

Up to quite recent times the "pig tail" has always been associated with the Chinese individual. When the Manchus came to China and became the rulers of the country, every Chinese was forced to adopt the cue or "pig tail" as a sign of loyalty to the new rulers. This happened about 300 years ago, and the thoroughness of the order and the completeness of China's submission to the inevitable may be realized when it is understood how strenuously the average Chinese coolie refuses to part with his beloved cue. But they are parting with them, and often it is wholesale throughout a certain district, due to a preemptory order from some high official. This causes the market to fluctuate in a way that is hard for foreign dealers to understand. From the standpoint of the foreign market, there is also sudden fluctuations due to changes in styles of headdress by the women of other lands, for example a few years ago when western women adopted the "rat" or roll of false hair that closely resembles the present method of head dress in vogue among the women of Japan.

China is the greatest hair supplying country in the world. In the field of human hair, she plays especially an important role, although Siberia, Japan, India and other Oriental countries are not insignificant suppliers of human hair. That China supplies most of the human hair in the world is simply what we would expect from the peculiar conditions and circumstances in this country. The immensity of her

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population and the customs of her people contribute to her supplying capacity in this line.

China has a population of 400,000,000 people of which the males, females and children are all important factors in the supply. In the Tsing Dynasty, the supply of hair in the country was much greater because of the existence of so many cue-bearing males. To-day the supply has been cut down by the removal of cues.

Before the Manchus came to direct the destiny of China, the cue was unknown to the Chinese people nearly 300 years ago, the Manchu people imported into this land the cue-bearing habit for all males. Very soon, this imported custom, awkward and indecent as the cues are, was universally adopted by the Chinese.

The way by which hairs are gathered from cue-bearing persons is interesting. They are not cut from the head, nor are they abstracted from the cues. They are obtained from the dirty and waste hair in the barber shops. And is something like this. People having cues must dress them once a day or in two or three days in order to keep them clean. They see a barber in the shop or street, and have their hair dressed and cues braided. The cues are untied, combed, brushed and finally braided. Through this dressing process, many hairs get loose and drop. These are laid aside and preserved. Little by little large quantities are accumulated by the barbers. The hair merchants take them, assort them into different lengths by patient combing, washing and cleansing. Sometimes, hair bundles as long as five feet are prepared in this way.

The destiny of cues was practically ended by the Revolution of 1911 when the cue cutting cry spontaneously resounded in all parts of the country. The Chinese people decided to do away with their cues just as they did with Manchu rule. This movement gave the hair industry a great momentary boost but naturally cut the future supply.

To-day the chief source of hair supply is from women and the remnant of the cue-bearing men. The latter class are those country folks in the remote places in the north and in the inland, and those soldiers under the leadership of conservative officials. Another source is from the cues cut and preserved by the owners as heir—or hair-looms.

With the source of supply greatly curtailed, the prices of human hair have advanced considerably. The following is the approximate present quotations on hair: 30-40 inches, $600 per picul; 20-30 inches, $160; 18-20 inches, $80; 12-16 inches, $60; and 5-10 inches, $48. Even at these high prices it is almost impossible to obtain stocks of any large size.

Human hair is used to a small extent in China. It is used for ornamental purposes by women in the form of so-called "false hair" and wigs. It is also used by actors for their equipment in performing ancient dramas. Chinese hair is black, straight and coarse. Compared with Chinese bristles and horse hair, of course human hair is of superior quality. It is very elastic and a single thread of hair can sustain a strain of 178 grams, according to an authority. It is best suited for making fabrics.

The principle ports that supply hair in China to-day are Tientsin in North China, Chungking in West China, Shanghai in East China and Canton in South China. The amounts of their exports in the last three years are as follows:

	1916 piculs	1917 piculs	1918 piculs
Tientsin	3,738	4,606	5,077
Chungking	2,167	3,285	1,202
Shanghai	4,149	6,212	2,871
Canton	6,778	7,589	3,313

The export from Central China within the last three years is insignificant. However, before the 1911 Revolution in China the hair export from Hankow and Changsha in one year greatly exceeded the record of the whole country in 1918. In 1910 Hankow exported 4,677 piculs and Changsha 4,129, while the total original exports from the whole of China amounted to 15,388 piculs in 1918. After 1910, as indicated before, the exports from Hankow and Changsha decreased from 4,677 and 4,129 to 1,282 and 2,123 in 1911 respectively. Today besides the four ports that export any quantities of hair, all other ports in China export only a few hundred piculs each year.

Large quantities of human hair are exported from China to Hongkong, Great Britain, the United States and the Hawaiian Islands and Japan. The export to Japan has greatly increased within the last three years, while that to France has decreased. The following table shows the exports from China in 1916-18:

	1916 Piculs	1917 Piculs	1918 Piculs
Hongkong	8,580	10,169	6,709
Great Britain	3,250	4,234	754
France	1,431	421	189
Japan (including Formosa)	1,298	1,950	4,470
U.S.A. (Including Hawaii)	2,095	5,458	2,239
	16,654	22,232	14,361

From	1916 Piculs	1917 Piculs	1918 Piculs
Ichang	40	.....	.....
Shasi	8	.....	.....
Changsha	965	1,138	774
Yochow	9	.....	43
Hankow	819	2,462	1,333
Kiukiang	294	437	307

Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report

China Cotton:—During the past week the speculative bull movement, to which we alluded in our previous reports has collapsed, resulting in a weak and unsettled market, with a succession of moderate breaks, which carried prices to a materially lower level.. As is usual under such conditions, the bullish enthusiasm which prevailed only a short time ago has to a great extent subsided, and the majority of speculators are probably more disposed than heretofore to view the market from both sides.

In looking broadly at the events of the week, it would seem that the decline was brought about by the realization on the part of the speculators that the basic conditions which alone could justify a permanently higher level of prices are lacking, and those who believed these conditions to exist and others who expected them to develop were disappointed alike, and the liquidation of longs acquired on the above theory has probably been the chief factor in the decline.

With no signs for the present that Manufacturers' hands can be forced this early in the season, we can see nothing on which to base a belief in higher prices, and without feeling excessively bearish as to the immediate future, we think the policy most likely to result in moderate profits is to sell cotton on any slight upward reaction.

Liverpool, September 26, 1919

Liverpool Market:—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....30.00 pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....14.85 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....19.34 ,,
do Oct.....19.72 ,,
do Jan.....19.78 ,,

Market:— Steady.

New York, October 1, 1919

New York Market:—

Dec. 32.06 cents
Jan. 32.14 ,,
Mar. 32.28 ,,

Market:—Steady

Bombay, September 27, 1919

Indian Market:—

Broach new crop.....Rps. 511 per Khandy

Market:— Steady.

Shanghai Market:—

Shensi New Crop.....Tls. 34.50
Tungchow New Crop.. ,, 33.00
Shanghai New Crop.... ,, 31.00
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The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

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New Crop..... „ 31.00
Ningpo New Crop..... „ 29.50
Tone of the Market:—Steady.

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

Tussah:—No business to report and prices remain unchanged.

China Steam Filature:—A few hundred bales of Medium and Extra grades have been bought for America. Prices still continue irregular. These purchases, however, are limited to two or three houses. With a few exceptions, the local prices are still above the American limits.

Tsatlees:—Inactive, with no change in prices.

General:—A good business has been done for Europe in Mienchew Steam Filatures, on an average of Tls. 700 for Dragon Fish grade. Tsatlee Filatures are firmer but there is practically no change in the prices.

Hupeh Vegetable Oil Seed Report

Adverse climatic conditions have made the outlook for the sesamum seed crop much below early season expectations. The white sesamum seeds, the larger crop of the Hupeh district, are developing badly and the crop percentage estimated is 30 percent of last year's yield. The black seeds are estimated at 40 percent of the 1918 crop. Yellow sesamum seeds in Honan will exceed the yield of last year. A slight increase is expected in the total crop of soya beans in Hupeh. However, the greater part of the yield has been cut short by the floods in the province. Reports from Honan indicate that the crop of the beans for that province of the first quality will be equal to that of 1918. Floods have also been responsible for a decrease in the cotton crop of the province. Early estimates from the cotton districts indicate that the 1919 total will be approximately one-half of that of last year. In many districts where the ravages of the floods were greater the yield for this year will be even less than one-half of the 1918 crop. The reduced crop will also have its effect upon the cotton seed market.

New American Ship Brings Seattle Greetings to Shanghai

The new 8,800 ton steel cargo ship, *Seattle Spirit* constructed in Seattle by Seattle labor and manned entirely by American seamen, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on November 1, with official greetings from the city and port officials of the city of Seattle to the American Chamber of Commerce of China, the American Consul-General at Shanghai and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai. In addition to the greetings the *Seattle Spirit* will bring to Shanghai handsomely framed pictures of Seattle's water front which will be presented to the American and Chinese Chambers of Commerce and the Consul-General. The master of the *Seattle Spirit* is Captain A. P. Spalding, Jr. He, as well as the other officers and ninety per cent of the crew are natives of Seattle. The boat is consigned to the Admiral Line.

Commercial and Financial Notes

According to the *Japan Advertiser*, soon after the armistice was signed a large Japanese export firm, sent several employes to Germany to place large orders for

dyestuffs, chemical and metal goods and the first shipment of same is to arrive in Japan early in November. There are approximately four firms in Japan which have actually opened trade with Germany.

That the exchange situation must be largely corrected by the United States is an idea which American bankers are said to be accepting. The government is looked upon as certain to lend only moral aid and to encourage private banking and business to grant credits for exportation. The plans are being held for the development of the debenture corporation.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Shanghai North China Insurance Company was held in Shanghai on October 6th, for the purpose of making certain alterations in the articles of the company made necessary through the amalgamation with the new Engineering Society of Canton Ltd. W. P. Lambe, who presided stated that a confirmatory meeting is planning to be held October 22.

The growth of the dye industry in the United States is indicated by a report on the industry recently submitted by the U. S. Tariff Commission which stated that the 1918 output showed a gain of 24 per cent over that of 1917. Over 300 dyes of improved quality were made during 1918, more than 100 of which were new to American industry. In many cases prices were reduced to an appreciable degree.

A great increase in the sale of food products of all sorts from Hongkong and South China to Central and South American countries is reported as one of the results of the war. A large portion of the $12,000,000 worth of rice shipped to the United States from Hongkong in 1918 was sent to Mexico, Central America, and South America. Hongkong trade figures for last year show exports direct to Central and South America of various food items amounting to more than $4,000,000 in value, according to American Consul-General Anderson at Hongkong.

A corporation with a capitalization of one billion dollars to hold securities of borrowing nations and to issue debentures against them is part of a working program being drawn up by a New York Committee of Bankers for the extension of foreign credit. One section is to work under the authorization of the Webb law to finance combinations for export. J. P. Morgan is chairman of the committee and the largest banking interests of New York are reprsented. Similar committees are being formed in Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, Kansas City and all federal reserve districts.

Informal approval has been given by the Merchant Marine Committee of the House for the plan of V. S. McClatchy, editor of the *Sacramento* (California) *Bee* and a director of the Associated Press, for an American Trans-Pacific news service to the Far East. The plan asks for the enactment of legislation by Congress providing for a press rate of five or six cents a word for news dispatches between the United States and the Orient by radio. Mr. McClatchy in presenting his plan stated that such a service was necessary for the preservation of good feeling and understanding between the United States and the Far Eastern nations.

It was officially announced on September 2, by the Asia Banking Corpration that the New York State Banking Department had authorized an increase in th e capital stock of the corporation from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000; at the same time, it was arranged that

Do You Long For A Dainty Bath Room?

The foreign woman in China learns to accommodate herself to most of the incoveniences of life in the Far East but no matter how long she lives here, she never gets over the longing for bath room daintiness which is impossible with the Chinese commode. Only a few of the houses in Shanghai have sewer connections. Those who live in the others must have been compelled to submit to make the best of disgusting conditions.

The RO-SAN TOILET will bring to you, no matter where you live, the luxury of a dainty bath room, and at very small cost. It is a waterless water closet, wherein chemicals destroy all germs and odors. It will banish the commode coolie from your home and give you the kind of a bath room you long for. For price and descriptive circular, address:

Thos. W. Simmons & Company,

(SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA)

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Chinese Government Railways
PEKING-HANKOW LINE
"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

the surplus should be increased from $500,000 to $1,100,000. A certain amount of the new stock was set aside for the Continental and Commercial National Bank of Chicago, National Shawmut Bank of Boston, and the Guardian Savings and Trust Company, Cleveland, which institutions were invited, and expressed a desire to become stockholders in the corporation. The banks named will, together with the banks who were the original stockholders, center their efforts in furthering the fast-increasing volume of trade between the United States and China, which is the prime purpose of the Asia Banking Corporation, with its branches in vital trade sections of the Far East.

That Germany will soon be again in the export lists is being demonstrated in various countries. Reports from the American Chamber of Commerce of London state that a commission of German manufacturers and industrial representatives have reached a tentative agreement with the Russian Soviet government for the re-organization of Russian railway traffic, supplying all materials and experts in charge of construction, for the construction of a large trans-Continental station near Petrograd in which the Allgemeine Elektricitats Gesellschaft will play the leading part and in industrial lines the International Goods Exchange Company is reported established in Berlin with a capital of one million marks for developing trade relations between the two countries. Germany has also recently captured a large structural engineering contract in Holland bidding $100 a ton under British firms, the rate of exchange on the mark making the lower bid possible. Belgium is also reported to be buying from Germany with marks of which there are large quantities in Belgium. While the mark has little value in other countries they can be used at their face value in trading with Germany and this obviously may be instrumental in diverting trade to Germany which would otherwise be done with Allied countries by holders of marks.

New Books and Publications

The Point of View

A History of American Literature. Edited by W. P. Trent, John Erskine, S. P. Sherman, and C. van Doren. Vol. II. Cambridge, University Press. 17s. 6d. net.

AS we have already remarked, this history serves a double end. It brings to our notice writers whom we should otherwise have overlooked, fills up gaps in our knowledge of the literary history of the country, and supplies accurate data as to the various activities of the press and the biographies of writers. So far as we are competent to judge, this purpose is admirably fulfilled, and a very good index facilitates reference to the information given. But there is a second more generally interesting to the English reader, on which we may allow ourselves to dwell. It must never be forgotten that the North American continent has a different standard of criticism to ours. The Discobolos (O God! O Montreal!) still, we believe, is considered indecent, and one of the contributors to this volume, a University Professor of English literature, assured the present writer that George Eliot was the greatest novelist, and probably the finest writer, of the nineteenth century. Now, many American authors of the last century, if they have not been naturalised among us, have at any rate received letters of denizenship, and it is of great interest to note the varying character of their reception at home and abroad.

Perhaps the best known of them is Longfellow. He is the poet of the young; his verses, or some of them, have attained the Theocritan ideal, and are daily "on the lips of men, and above all on the lips of the young." He is a true poet, free from the vice of imitation in an age when there was much to imitate, not great but sympathetic, an able translator with a taste for selection. That his most popular writings lay themselves open to ridicule and parody, is mainly due to the uncritical public for whom he wrote but his simplicity carries him through, and his best work still lives.

Nathaniel Hawthorne is far and away the greatest master of American fiction. He is a product of a Puritanism in which he no longer believes, and to which he attributes an omnipresent power of repression over the lives of its votaries which it never exercised. He lived on the fringes of Transcendentalism, and uses its doctrines as an inspiration. His themes are always within the strict limits of Boston propriety, and are usually bizarre. His characters sometimes escape him and work out their own salvation through their sins and remorse. Yet he was the most conscious artist in prose that the American public has produced, and 'The Scarlet Letter' is his masterpiece.

Edgar Allan Poe is studied by Prof. Campbell rather as a problem in historical criticism than as pure literature. It is perhaps a reflection on his prose style

that Baudelaire's translation is preferred by many good judges to Poe's original, but his influence on European literature has only been deepened and widened thereby. He created a new *genre* in fiction, and the haunting music of his best verse counts for much in the development of Rossetti and those who are influenced by him. We, in England, are not worried by his absence of ethical purpose or deficiency in healthy (American) humour, and we have always taken the precaution not to read his poorest work—even the professed student of literature may hurry through it without pause. Thus treated, he remains the most widely known, in point of space and time alike, of American writers.

Thoreau is, on the whole, a gigantic bore. So long as we restrict ourselves to 'Walden,' and read it a little at a time, he has a universal appeal, which even a 'Week on the Concord' cannot altogether destory, but the main bulk of his work reveals the provincial, whose merits do not interest the world at large. Prescott is still read, he had the fortune to chronicle Spain at its first movement of glory and the two great romantic adventures of the modern world, the expeditions of Cortes and Pizarro. He had, moreover, the advantage of living and writing at a moment when the sources of history were being thrown open to the world, while modern specialists had not yet come into existence. Archaeology may have a word to say to the descriptions of the magnificence of the Aztecs, but its quarrel will not be with Prescott, but with the only authorities open to him to consult. His history, as has been well said, is romantic, but is not romance. Motley's histories of the Dutch Republic are perhaps more serious contributions to modern history; they would serve as text-books to-day, if edited by a competent Dutch historian.

Whittier is not unpopular in England, 'Snow-bound,' has been compared not unfavourably to 'The Cotter's Saturday Night,' and 'Maud Muller' is in most of the popular selections. His worst critic is a fellow-countryman, who says his verses belong to the class which bloom and fade in the poet's corner of country newspapers. Lowell shines by comparison but too much of his work is irremediably dated, and he lives for us in half-a-dozen lines in 'The Biglow Papers,' the rest of him is for the omnivorous only. Holmes, too, as an essayist, is becoming submerged. Thirty or forty years ago he was as popular in England as in America; now he is hardly read over here. Whitman is in a more debatable position: many moderns would feel bound to defend his work who have not nor never will read him, while many of his admirers salve their conscience by the distinction between the matter and form of poetry. His vogue is responsible for the publication of much rubbish, but his best things can carry the weight of all his delinquencies. Lanier, the music lover, is in some respects the nearest approach to a great poet that America has yet produced, though his work is limited in quantity and unequal in technique.

For us the main interest of the rest of the book lies in the diversity of the judgments pronounced by the writers on more modern work and the estimation in which it is held in England. Thus Stockton is criticised in connection with the rather mechanical tale of 'The Lady or the Tiger,' and the other tales praised are simply boring, while the inimitable 'Rudder Grange,' the only important thing he ever wrote, is not mentioned. Bret Harte is over-praised, and the machine-made inventions of Henry are considered at length, while Ambrose Bierce, the greatest genius in the short story that America has ever produced, is little more than mentioned. Those in England who remember the sharp edge of his contributions to *Fun* in the 'seventies and early' eighties, have often wondered that the author of 'In the Midst of Life' should have been silent for so long. Uncle Remus is duly praised and analysed, while Mark Twain creeps in as a writer of children's books, 'Tom Sawyer' and 'Huck Finn' and the sickly sentimental 'Prince and the Pauper.' Let us add that the lady who writes of "Richard Foresi, the author of a handbook of Spain" (not a misprint, for it is repeated in the index), will see the value of his praise to Prescott, if she will turn up the first edition of Murray's 'Guide to Spain,' written by Richard Ford, one of the most fascinating books about a fascinating country.—*From the Saturday Review, London.*

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17 182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: A. R. Hearne, Pukow; A. Schofield, San Francisco; A. Rendano, New York; Mrs. T. A. Kearney, Washington; Miss M. H. Corbett; F. N. Merritt, Nanking; W. Peach, Pittsburgh; D. W. Smith; P. S. Erricson, New York; J. McWilliams; Mr. and Mrs. A. Picca; O. D. walker, New York; H. B. Gallop, Hongkong; J. Mackay; A. H. Mackay, Paris; Bing, Paris; M. Brodie; Lt. Sutfoy, Saigon; Mrs. D. Christie, Australia; Mr. and Mrs. Padans, Paris; Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Chandler, Hongkong; J. P. Soiman; Hatgueme, Hongkong; G. E. C. Harper, London; W. A. Weight, London; Commander R. N. S. N. Prtroff, Saigon; Lt. R. N. M. S. Nesteroff; Dr. and Mrs. O. Haar, Peking; Maj. Dockray, Peking; Mme. Magne, Paris; Krinkevitce; Mme. W. Kosloff, Paris; Dr. L. Street, Paris; H. W. Bear; Demitricvich, Harbin; James Turner, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs W. P. Schell, New York; G. T. Scott; Trofeinoff, Harbin; S. M. Temkin, Harbin; L. Kentevell, Harbin; R. J. Ameyl, London; R. Thomson, Hongkong; James Turner,

London; E. Boniface; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. L. Jones, London; A. Tuebben; J. E. H. Stevenol, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Cranna, Singapore; Lt. Commr. G. S. Harvery; Lt. G. A. Harrison; S. W. S. Adams; H. R. Phellps, Tientsin; Menning, Hankow; R. Johansen, Hankow; Capt. E. B. Green, Hongkong; E. S. McCray, Sydney; F. E. Robinson, England; M. L. Lee; H. W. Nieman, Tientsin; A. H. Lunnings, Peking; H. W. Moon; H. G. Denham.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Dr. E. Lobzowsky, Local; Bruno Schwartz, Local; Maurice Courant; Louis C. Bockman; Sonbaico; Ronsoot; R. P. Waters, Nanking; Robt. Hessor, Hongkong; Major G. A. N. Woodcock; Gaston Auguier, Marseilles; Erneste Buss, Maeseilles; M. Koretsky, Saigon; Ulanousky; Mr. and Mrs. P. Villetard, Paris; M. Popler, Saigon; Emile Letanneur, Paris; S. Boushinieff, Harbin; S. C. Van Vliet, Tientsin; W. R. Elliston, England; W. G. Lalor, Chinkiang; Mr. and Mrs. L. Bagrew, Holand; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Andrews, London; J. J. Cobbs, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. C. Richard, Chefoo; Dr. J. E. Hultman, Local; Mrs. L. Leibowitz; Mrs. D. Christie; Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Wark, Nanking; E. Connell, Nanking.

The following fuests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Madame de Kasloff, Paris; Dr. Lionel Street; Mr. and Mrs. V. Gill; New York; J. Jacque; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Richardson, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Harbin; W. R. Powell, Dairen; J. L. Robinson, Dairen; Mr. and Mrs. Barwise, Harbin; S. H. Clark, Dairen; L. Vinderslevensen; C. G. Pearson; C. B. Riker; L. Brines; D. L. King; J. Proctor, Seattle; Jas. Fairgrieve, London; Lampart, London; R. M. Soulsby; W. E. Harle; E. W. M. Snow, London; Henry Mark, Singapore; Mrs. W. W. Houfe, England; K. Mikami; Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Houstin, England; Van Hui Zie; S. W. Harris; J. B. Grant; C. S. Upson, Tientsin; Miss C. Pedden, Hongkong; E. Moore, Honkong; M. C. Stadermann; Mrs. J. A. Murray, Foochow; V. Chaire, L. M. Cochran, Local.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CELRK, James P. Connolly.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:
DEPUTY CLERK, Emery J. Woodall.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

October 3, 1919; Cause No. 848; In re Application of Nathaniel Pfeffer to change spelling of name; petition.
,, 3, ,, Cause No. 833; In re Last Will and Testament of Stanley Browning Collins, deceased; deposition; inventory.
,, 3, ,, Cause No. 835; In re Estate of Christine Pauline R. Pomeroy, deceased; petition; oath; submission to jurisdiction of surety; bond; letters of administration.
,, 4, ,, Cause No. 837; Rakusen v. Britton; affidavits; motion.
,, 6, ,, Cause No. 711; In re Last Will and Testament of John Todd Anderson, deceased; deposition.
,, 6, ,, Cause No. 848; U. S. v. Walsh; affidavit; writ.
,, 6, ,, Malhame Bros. of the Far East; articles of incorporation.
,, 7, ,, Cause No. 850; U. S. v. Allen; praecipe; warrant.
,, 7, ,, Cause No. 836; Sing Chong & Co. v. The Barkley Co.; answer.
,, 8, ,, Cause No. 715; In re Estate of John Kavanaugh, deceased; petition.

Hearings:

October 2, 1919; Cause No. 847; U. S. v. LaRue.
,, 6, ,, Cause No. 848; U. S. v. Walsh.

Judgments and Orders:

October 1, 1919; Cause No. 835; In re Estate of Christine Pauline R. Pomeroy, deceased; directing issuance of letters of administration.
,, 2, ,, Cause No. 847; U. S. v. LaRue; fine.
,, 6, ,, Cause No. 848; U. S. v. Walsh; fine.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of STANLEY BROWNING COLLINS, Deceased.	Cause No. 833
	Estate No. 303
.....	NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Executor of the above named decedent's estate in China; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before March 19, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

HOLLIS A. WILBUR,
4, Quinsan Gardens,
Shanghai, China.

September 20, 1919.

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